

DAILY REPORT

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JAPAN-USSR TALKS END WITH DIFFERENCES UNRESOLVED

OW061153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union ended two days of high-level Foreign Ministry talks Friday with the sides unable to bridge the gap on substantial issues dividing the two countries despite their publicly-expressed "common desire" to improve relations. "Basically the Soviet views on Japan have remained unchanged," Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said.

However, the Foreign Ministry appeared satisfied with the outcome of the two days of talks on East-West relations and bilateral ties. "This was after all a working-level meeting," a Foreign Ministry source said. "There was a willingness on both sides to improve relations but they couldn't agree on things when it came to specifics," he said. However, both sides agreed it was important for the two countries to "understand each other's views even if we can't agree with them," the source said.

The principals representing the two countries at the talks were Mikhail Kapitsa, the deputy Soviet foreign minister in charge of Far East Affairs, and Shinichi Yanai, the deputy Japanese Foreign Minister in charge of political affairs. The most glaring difference in opinion between the two parties came on East-West relations with the Soviet delegation launching an attack on the U.S. strategic initiative, repeating the Kremlin's line that the SDI plan marks a U.S. attempt to develop an "offensive" weapons system in outer space. The Soviets also lambasted the U.S. naval build-up in the Pacific, with the Soviets characterizing it as an American attempt to turn the Pacific into "domestic waters," Japanese officials said.

The two sides clashed again on the Soviet military build-up off northern Japan as they did on most issues raised during the talks. The Japanese side expressed "concern" over the Soviet build-up but the Soviet delegation shrugged the issue off, describing the Soviet military presence as "patrol level," Japanese officials said.

Japanese military intelligence says the Soviets maintain division-level armed forces in the "northern territory" -- the four Japanese islands the Soviets have occupied since the end of World War II. The Japanese side brought up the territorial issue during the talks, only to meet with a standard Soviet denial on the existence of any territorial dispute. "As we have told you many times, there is no change in our position," the Soviets were quoted as telling the Japanese. Japan regards the territorial dispute as the biggest obstacle to improved relations, holding back the signing of a peace treaty between the two countries.

The search for better bilateral ties also seems to have foundered on the territorial issue as the Japanese turned a cold shoulder to a Soviet proposal to set up a mechanism for regular political consultations as Moscow has with France and Italy. The Japanese line is to get negotiations for a peace treaty started first, Foreign Ministry sources said.

Political differences also hampered discussion of long-term economic and trade relations, with the Soviet delegation expressing dissatisfaction over the low level of trade. "The volume of our bilateral trade is at about the same level as our trade with Austria," the Soviet delegation noted in calling for expanded trade.

The Japanese, however, held off prospects of a major boost in trading relations, linking expansion of long-term economic ties to improvement in political ties.

MITI CALLS REAGAN'S TRADE COMPLAINTS 'GROUNDLESS'

OW080609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 8 KYODO -- Japanese Government officials Sunday reacted calmly to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to begin investigation into alleged unfair trade practices by Japan and four other major U.S. trading partners. Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials said President Reagan's "unfair" trade allegation is "groundless."

Reagan said in a regular radio broadcast Saturday that Japanese import curbs on leather goods and import duties on tobacco constitute "unfair" trade practices, and ordered the U.S. Trade Representative's Office to negotiate with the Japanese Government on elimination of the measures under section 301 of the U.S. Government's 1974 Trade Act. The section empowers Reagan to take retaliatory measures against nations engaged in unfair trade practices if negotiations with them prove unsuccessful.

Noting that Japan clarified its intention to review its current leather goods import curbs at a July meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the MITI officials said they do not understand why President Reagan has suddenly chosen to make an issue of the matter.

Finance Ministry officials said Japanese import tariffs on tobacco are now about the same as those in the United States. Japan has also liberalized the distribution and sale of tobacco with the privatization of the Japan tobacco and salt public corporation in April, they added.

The officials said the government will sound out the U.S. Government on why Reagan has decided that these Japanese measures are "unfair." The officials noted, however, that Reagan's action can be regarded as an expression of his determination to maintain free international trade in the face of mounting U.S. congressional pressure for protectionist legislation against Japan. They pointed out that Reagan did not single out Japan when he ordered the investigation. Reagan also cited European Community curbs on canned fruit, Brazilian restrictions on computer imports and South Korean barriers blocking foreign access to its insurance market as other targets of the investigation.

The Japanese officials said there has been no change in Reagan's policy of maintaining free trade, pointing out that he vetoed a U.S. International Trade Commission recommendation for restrictions on imported footwear. The government will wait for the U.S. to act and also study a new overall trade policy expected to be announced shortly by the Reagan administration before thinking about any countermeasures, the officials said.

Foreign Ministry Reaction

OW091053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- A senior Foreign Ministry official expressed surprise Monday at President Ronald Reagan's weekend announcement demanding that Japan lift import restrictions on American tobacco and leather goods. The official said the announcement apparently is aimed at Japan's tobacco distribution system and the monopoly by the privatized Japan Tobacco Inc. of production of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

Reagan made an announcement in his weekly radio broadcast Saturday that he is ordering an investigation into unfair trade practices in Japan as a means to prevent the passage of protectionist legislation by Congress. Commenting on the U.S. move on the condition that he not be named, the senior Foreign Ministry official voiced grave concern about the President's additional decision to invoke Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act to win trade concessions from Japan and other trading partners. That section authorizes the President to take a variety of countermeasures against unfair trade practices.

The Japanese Government has taken a number of steps to liberalize imports of U.S. tobacco in Japan and privatized the tobacco monopoly, the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corp., in April this year. But sales of American-made tobacco in Japan are still minimal due to the nation's domestic brands-oriented distribution network, and only the privatized Japan Tobacco Inc. is allowed to manufacture cigarettes and other tobacco products.

The Foreign Ministry official said Japan is prepared to negotiate the tobacco issue with the United States. He also hinted at some sort of consultations between the two countries over access of U.S. leather goods to the Japanese market. In his radio speech, Reagan set a December 1 deadline for solution of the leather issue with Japan.

FINANCE MINISTRY SEEKS CURBS ON CAPITAL OUTFLOWS

OW070935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry is planning to seek self-restraint by Japanese securities firms in selling foreign bonds and by life insurance firms, trust banks and other institutional investors in buying them to curb massive Japanese capital outflows, mainly to the United States, ministry officials said Saturday. The officials said there are growing calls within the government and other circles to control capital outflows from Japan, which are believed to be one of the factors causing the yen to tend lower in exchange value and resulting in a sharp increase in exports. Net purchases of foreign bonds by Japanese businesses and individual investors totaled a record 8.45 billion dollars in July, up sharply from 2.22 billion dollars in March. They are still on the increase at present, the officials said. The ministry can put a total ban on Japanese investment in foreign bonds under the Foreign Exchange Control Law. But the officials fear any capital controls would run counter to their policy of liberalizing financial transactions. They said the ministry is therefore seeking a more moderate form of control by voluntary restraint by securities firms and institutional investors in carrying out overseas portfolio investments.

The recent sharp increase in Japanese capital outflows is attributable to a wide gap between Japanese and U.S. interest rates -- now about 5 percent a year -- and an abundant cash flow at institutional investors due to sluggish capital investments at home.

TRADE MINISTER LEAVES ON VISIT TO CHINA

OW070239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0231 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- Keiji Murata, minister of international trade and industry, left Tokyo Saturday for Beijing on a 10-day visit to China for talks with Chinese leaders on bilateral economic relations.

While in the Chinese capital until Wednesday, Murata will confer with Premier Zhao Ziyang; Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Lu Dong, minister of the State Economic Commission, Song Ping, minister of the State Planning Commission; and Qian Zhengying minister of water resources and electric power.

The talks with the Chinese leaders will center on the possibility of technological cooperation between the two countries and on measures to reduce China's swelling trade deficit with Japan that already reached 2.29 billion dollars in the first half of this year. Murata will then inspect the Baoshan steel plant in Shanghai, China's first ever integrated steel mill, due to start commercial operation on September 15 after seven years of construction work in partnership with Japan's Nippon Steel Corp., the world's largest steelmaker. He will return home Monday by way of Shanghai.

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR ARRIVES

OW061235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir arrived in Tokyo Friday on a five-day visit for talks with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe on Middle East peace. In his arrival statement, Shamir said he hoped to deepen mutual understanding between Israel and Japan on the issue. Shamir, who is also acting prime minister and former prime minister, is further scheduled to meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. In the Shamir-Abe meeting, the Japanese foreign minister is expected to ask Israel to take a flexible stand so that a comprehensive peace can be achieved in the Middle East, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Last Prisoners To Be Freed

OW090731 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in Tokyo to promote economic and political ties with Japan, said Monday that Israel will release its remaining Lebanese prisoners tomorrow. Shamir, also serving as Israel's deputy premier, told reporters that his government had made the decision to release some 100 prisoners detained by Israel during its partial occupation of Lebanon after taking into account the position of the Japanese Government as well as those of other nations and for a speedy solution of the issue.

At a meeting at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan, Shamir said that during his Tokyo visit he plans to explain to Japanese officials that economic ties with both Israel and the Arab nations are possible. "There is an exaggerated fear in Japan of having economic relations with Israel," he said, adding that the United States, Canada and European countries are able to maintain links with Israel and "not suffer because of it."

On the issue of peace in the Middle East, Shamir said that stability in the Middle East region is also in the interests of Japan. According to Shamir, Japanese officials are aware of the need to take into account the "Israeli factor" as Japan's interest in the Middle East region expands. He added that Israel is ready to have a dialogue with Japan to give "our views, our assessment, our position."

He also said that his government plans to explain to Japanese officials the "negative role played by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in the Middle East," an organization he claimed is a danger to peace in the region. In reference to the Tokyo PLO office, Shamir sharply denounced support by any government for an organization which, he said, "is doing harm to the cause of peace."

Shamir is scheduled to take over next year as Israel's prime minister for the second time, exchanging duties with current Premier Shimon Peres. By the end of his five-day visit on Tuesday, Shamir will have met his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and business leaders.

UPPER HOUSE CHIEF DEPARTS ON VISIT TO CANADA

OW080447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO -- Mutsuko Kimura, president of the Japanese House of Councillors, left here Sunday for an official visit to Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Senate. Kimura, accompanied by his wife and six house members, will spend five days in Canada after an overnight stay in New York.

Besides meetings with Senate leaders, Kimura and his party will also pay courtesy calls on Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and opposition leader John Turner. The Japanese group will visit Washington and Los Angeles on its way home, returning to Tokyo September 17.

SPECIAL DIET SESSION TO BE CONVENED 11 OCT

OW061201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 6 Sep 85

Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- The government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Friday decided to convene the Diet for an extraordinary session on October 11 for about 70 days. This was agreed upon at a meeting between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, LDP Secretary-General Shin Kanemaru and LDP Diet Policy Committee Chairman Takami Eto held at the Prime Minister's official residence Friday afternoon.

LDP leaders immediately started negotiations with the opposition parties as regards the decision made on the extraordinary Diet. If the government and LDP's policy on the extraordinary Diet should be implemented unrevised, the extraordinary Diet will remain open until December 19. However, because the No. 1 opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party, wants to limit the length of the extraordinary Diet to 60 days if it is convened on October 11, there is a possibility of the length of the session being shortened.

SECURITY MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SOUTH DELEGATES

SK070125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Statement by the DPRK Ministry of Public Security:

The Ministry of Public Security of the DPRK guarantees the safety of members of the South Korean advance team coming and staying in the area of our side to acquaint themselves with the site prior to the performance of art troupes, and, is in the past, guarantees their safe returning.

KCNA REPORTS SR-71 INFILTRATION INTO DPRK AIRSPACE

SK071046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a spy plane "SR-71" deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country and let it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 11:07 to 11:15 September 7, for espionage on the northern half of the republic.

Such acts of espionage numbered ten in the recent one month alone.

The U.S. imperialists' continued espionages reveal that they persistently try to lay an artificial obstacle to the North-South dialogue and aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL ON U.S. OCCUPATION ANNIVERSARY

SK061045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 6 published an appeal to the governments of all countries of the world upon the lapse of 40 years since the U.S. forces occupied South Korea. Follows the full text of the appeal:

The coming September 8 is the 40th year since the United States set foot in South Korea and enforced the military occupation and colonial enslavement policy.

For the last 40 years, our people have undergone too great misfortunes and sufferings and have had to pay too high prices due to the national division.

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops, the southern part of our country came to be again in the colonial chains and our nation with proud time-honoured history of 5,000 years to be divided into two parts.

As the years go by and the time flows, the barrier of division is getting higher and the commonness of the homogeneous nation gradually fading away and the aggravating confrontation and tension between the North and the South plunge the entire fellow countrymen into constant unrest and terror.

The national division which has lasted up to date when a new generation has grown up to the mid-age of forties has created the miserable situation where even correspondence is denied, and thus the kinsfolk dispersed in the North and the South can hardly recognize their faces each other, to say nothing of their safety. It is an irrefutable fact that all these misfortunes and sufferings imposed on our nation are entirely attributable to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops.

Having occupied South Korea under the pretext of "disarmament" of the Japanese Army after its defeat, the United States forced the miserable fate of national division on our people and hampered in every way the unified development of the country while ceaselessly intensifying their aggression and new war provocations.

For the purpose of making South Korea their colony, military base and, on that spring-board, conquering the whole Korea and further, dominating Asia and the rest of the world, the United States, while pursuing the most reactionary colonial military fascist rule from the first days of its occupation of South Korea, speeded up war preparations to invade the northern half of the republic and at last, ignited the aggressive war against our people on June 25, 1950.

Even after the war, the United States never gave up the aggressive ambition about Korea, being engrossed in the new war preparations, entrenching in South Korea. It has permanently stationed its tens of thousands of troops in South Korea to guarantee its colonial rule militarily and held sway, exercising the real power in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs there. The United States has subordinated its colonial subjugation policy in South Korea thoroughly to reducing it to a military base, judging from its geographical location and the importance of military strategy.

Particularly, the present rulers of the United States openly seeking the policy of "strength" are further intensifying their policy of turning South Korea into a military base, clamouring that the Korean peninsula is the most important area of "vital interests" in the implementation of their world strategy and "the 1st line in the U.S. strategy."

They overtly announced the Korean peninsula to be the "test-ground of showdown of strength in the 80's", and introduced a great quantity of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons while incessantly reinforcing the U.S. armed forces stationing in South Korea, thus having turned South Korea into an arsenal of their modern armed forces and nuclear forward base. By the U.S. manoeuvres of reinforcement, there are today more than 40 thousand U.S. troops and puppet regular armed forces over one million strong plus huge para-military forces about 10 million strong in South Korea and thus, South Korea became the most dense area of military strength in the world.

The United States which already brought in more than 1,000 nuclear weapons to South Korea, still discontent with it, has recently taken in neutron weapons unanimously condemned by the world people and is going to deploy even "Pershing 2" medium range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles, too.

The United States is continuously reinforcing its armed forces levelled at the Korean peninsula not only in South Korea but also in many U.S. military bases in Japan proper, Okinawa and other areas of the Pacific and does not conceal, that it is going to fabricate the tripartite military alliance with Japan and South Korea so as to put the military forces of the Japanese "Self-Defence Corps" in the Korean war at the time of emergency.

Now the United States is conducting every day big and small scale military exercises against the northern half of the republic in South Korea and constantly stimulating the bellicosity of the South Korean authorities.

Recently, the United States reorganised the South Korean forces on an offensive footing to man near the Military Demarcation Line, increased the numerical strength of the "commando" to 180,000 and started to dig out tunnels towards the north in 180 points near the Military Demarcation Line, which shows clearly how far they went for the new war preparations.

Due to the reckless war preparations of the United States, the Korean peninsula today became one of the most tense and strained areas of the world and a dangerous situation has been created in our country in which a war may break out at any moment.

The creation of "two Koreas" to grip South Korea as a permanent colony and military base is the U.S. basic strategy in its Korea policy.

From the first days of its occupation of South Korea, the United States has hampered the reunification of our country in every way.

It is none other than the United States which cooked up the separate puppet regime in South Korea, suppressing our people's struggle for the establishment of a unified people's struggle for the establishment of a unified government right after the liberation on August 15, which provoked an aggressive war running counter to the entire nation's desire for the peaceful reunification at the beginning of 50's and which manipulated behind the screen to challenge, with May 16 "military coup," to the South Korean young students and people who ran out to the square of the struggle for reunification shouting "go to the North, come to the South, let's meet in Panmunjom," at the beginning of the 60's.

Under the very manipulation of the United States, the South Korean authorities brought to rupture the hard-won North-South dialogue at the beginning of 70's and openly proclaimed to the world their policy of "two Koreas," and at the beginning of 80's, responded to the South Korean people aspiring after democracy and reunification with the atrocious mass slaughter and committed the crime of stamping out the growing spirit of national reunification.

The United States has not only blocked the way to the national reunification in South Korea but also mocked at the fate and future of our nation at random, prattling about "admission to the U.N." and "cross recognition" in an attempt to legalize Korea's division internationally.

The 40-year history since the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is the history of crimes of turning South Korea into a complete colony, military base and imposing the calamities of war and division upon our nation, and cursed sin-filled history which recorded the disgraceful chapter in the modern imperialist history of aggression.

All the facts bespeak that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is the very rootcause of deteriorating the tension in the Korean peninsula and stumbling block to the reunification of Korea.

Nevertheless, the United States is loud-mouthed about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and "military superiority of the North" and trumpets as if the U.S. troops present in South Korea "serve" for the "security" in the Korean peninsula and world "equilibrium of armed forces."

It is nobody's secret that "threat of southward invasion" the United States is uttering as its favourite term is, in fact, no more than an artifice to make a pretext of its occupation of South Korea.

The government of the DPRK flatly condemns in the name of the entire nation the United States for its 40 year-long illegal occupation of the southern part of our motherland and flagrant violation of the sovereignty of our nation, seeking war and perpetual division.

Today our country is on the crossroad of war or peace, division or reunification due to the U.S. armed intervention and manoeuvres for perpetual division.

Our nation that has lived as one nation on one territory throughout thousands of years should never be separated into two in our generation. This is the steadfast will of the whole Korean people.

If our nation be split into two for good, tension would continue to be exacerbated and the danger of war further increase on the Korean peninsula, the history of bitter sufferings repeat without letup and the coming generations, to say nothing of our generation, hardly escape from the tragic fate.

So long as the United States holds the domination over South Korea, the Korean people can neither get rid of presentday disasters, nor achieve the national sovereignty, democracy of the South Korean society and the country's peaceful reunification.

The United States must feel due responsibility for such tragic situation in Korea, withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly and interfere no longer in the internal affairs of Korea and respond at the earliest date to the proposal of our tripartite talks for providing the prerequisites to the national independent and peaceful reunification.

The Government of the DPRK solemnly reiterates its unshakable stand to put an end to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops, eliminate the rootcause of war, check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the splittists within and without to permanently divide our country into "two Koreas", and surely reunify the divided country.

The Government of the DPRK considers that the world may not remain on-lookers at the fact that the danger of war, instead of a durable peace, is daily increasing in Korea and the Korean people are suffering from the pains of 40-year long national division by the outside forces.

The Government of the DPRK appeals to the governments of the world peace-loving countries to actively help prevent the flames of war which may plunge the world into the holocaust of nuclear war from sparking in Korea and realize at earliest date Korea's independent and peaceful reunification after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The Government of the DPRK avails itself of this opportunity to express its profound thanks to the governments of various countries of the world for rendering active support and encouragement to our people in their cause of national reunification.

The Korean people will terminate the U.S. interference in South Korea and certainly accomplish the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the positive support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS WAR EXERCISE IN SOUTH

SK070348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 6 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 7 September commentary: "A Game of Playing With Fire Aimed at Confrontation"]

[Text] On 5 September, the South Korean puppet army staged a large-scale war exercise in the area of the central frontline. In the exercise on his day, which was staged with the mobilization of not only puppet infantry and artillery units, but also of cavalry, chemical, and even special warfare units, the puppets caused powder to reek on a previously unknown scale, while clamoring for the annihilation of an assumed enemy.

We cannot close our eyes to such an adventurous war exercise, staged with the mobilization of almost all of the branches of the army, and assuming the other party to the talks as a target, at a time when North-South talks are being conducted in various forms. Members of the South side who came to Pyongyang to participate in the ninth round of the North-South Red Cross talks walked out from a student mass gymnastics performance, calling it a military game, and even now the puppets are engaging in trickery to lend weight to their allegation of someone's bellicosity, while launching counterpropaganda about it.

Now these puppets, who have done, and are doing, such a thing, staged a large-scale all-round war exercise resembling a real war, with gun firing. How can this be explained? The act committed in Pyongyang by the people of the South side in accordance with directives from Seoul was a premeditated act aimed at laying an obstacle to the talks and at fanning North-South confrontation.

The puppets' war exercise, staged shortly after this, is an eloquent testimony to the fact that it is they themselves who are pursuing not talks but confrontation.

We cannot help but ask the puppets, who, not content with whipping up confrontational consciousness by committing a senseless act that showed neither propriety nor morality, are now reeking powder by staging a war exercise, the following question: What is the purpose of holding talks when they are determined to fight?

In staging the current war exercise, the puppets described its purpose as preparations for provocation by someone, with the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics approaching. This is a preposterous lie. The theory of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion is nothing new because the puppets have habitually uttered it whenever they find themselves in a difficult position and whenever they strengthen war rackets.

However, the recent rackets of advertising the southward invasion have taken on a more wicked color. Not long ago, the puppets, together with the U.S. imperialists, had some 100 military specialists write a so-called scenario of southward invasion based on the so-called assumed theory of southward invasion.

Judging from the puppets' heated propaganda about such a preposterous theory of southward invasion even now, before the Olympics, which are not scheduled to begin for years to come, their goal is to blame us for the rupture of the Olympics if the Olympics do go bankrupt because of the world's opposition to them, and because of their domestic situation, and to bring under control the crisis facing its rule even at the risk of provoking an adventurous war of northward invasion.

In reality, the puppets, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists are now trying to store up a cache of war materials, worth \$2 billion, with a view to increasing their capabilities to execute a war from the present 20-day period to a 60-day period, while shipping a large number of offensive weapons, including a system for long-range fire-power and attack helicopters, into South Korea. Also, a new type of chemical weapons -- weapons of mass destruction, -- is being shipped into South Korea in large quantities.

We are raising our vigilance against the puppets' maneuvers to provoke war, which are being committed more recklessly behind the veil of North-South talks. At a time when the entire people are hoping for national unity and for the success of the talks, the puppets' game of playing with fire, which is running counter to such a hope, will be denounced at home and abroad.

NODONG SINMUN ON S. KOREA-JAPAN MILITARY COLLUSION

SK071237 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0835 GMT 6 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 6 September commentary: "Aiming at Collusion in the Sky"]

[Text] According to a news report, the chief of staff of Japan's Air Self-Defense Force will visit South Korea at the end of September. In South Korea he will visit puppet air force bases and Panmunjom and hold a series of conspiratorial conferences with the bosses of the puppet military. The scheduled visit to South Korea by the chief of staff of Japan's Air Self-Defense Force is aimed at strengthening military collusion with the puppets and at accelerating military integration with them. Foreign news reports characterize his visit to South Korea as a new step in strengthening ties between Japan and the puppet military. In particular, his scheduled visit to South Korea worries people because this visit will be made following the regular ministerial meeting held at the end of August this year between South Korea and Japan, at which a series of intrigues were hatched between the puppets and the Japanese reactionaries.

Unusual outcomes have resulted in the past whenever the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries exchanged visits. Since the visit to South Korea in September last year by the chairman of the Joint Staff Council of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, an agreement has been reached on mutual port calls between the fleets of the South Korean puppet armed forces and the fleets of Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force. Since the personnel of Japan's Self-Defense Forces visited South Korea and observed the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a conspirational conference has been held to discuss matters concerning joint tactical operations with the puppets.

During the upcoming visit to South Korea by the chief of staff of Japan's Air Self-Defense Force, new conspiracies concerning the exchange of visits between the puppet air force and Japan's Air Self-Defense Force no doubt will be hatched. The visit to South Korea by the chief of staff of Japan's Air Self-Defense Force is aimed at strengthening relations of collusion not only on land and sea but also in the air. This shows that military collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets has entered a dangerous phase and that the invasion of Korea by the three branches of Japan's Self-Defense Forces poses a real problem.

Public opinion in South Korea, saying that relations between South Korea and Japan in the 1950's -- a period of blankness -- have developed today into a period of close and complete military alliance, going through the period of political relations and through the period of political and economic relations, directly shows the grave phase of collusion reached between South Korea and Japan.

Military collusion between South Korea and Japan is the product of the U.S. imperialists' Asian policy and of their Korean policy, and is a link of the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers to accelerate the formation of tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

A foreign news report said that, while regarding military collusion between South Korea and Japan as an important factor in a policy for forming a tripartite alliance in the Far East among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have maneuvered to promote rapprochement between Japan and South Korea in the military sphere.

Dangerous collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries constitutes not only the disturbance of peace and security on the Korean peninsula but is also a crime that runs counter to North-South dialogue. This collusion also greatly threatens the South Korean people, who desire the independence and democratization of society. Our people strongly denounce the further promotion of military collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets.

POLICE DEPLOYMENT ON SOUTH CAMPUSES CONDEMNED

SK080406 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2222 GMT 5 Sep 85

[NODONG SIMMUN 6 September commentary: "The Brazen Suppression of the Campuses"]

[Text] With the beginning of the new semester as momentum, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has further stepped up the suppression of the campuses. As has been reported, the fascist clique adopted, on 4 September, a stern policy to subdue demonstrations, and declared that it would deploy tyrannical police forces numbering 100 to 200 men at universities where demonstration struggles were expected. At the same time, in an attempt to prevent student demonstrators from advancing into the streets, it decided to move the police interception line forward and inward from the area in front of the university gate to a spot 40 to 50 meters from the gate.

Prior to this, on 3 September, the fascist clique committed the despotic act of arresting more than 10 patriotic students by deploying tyrannical police forces in three universities in Seoul, including Yonsei University. This shows that the all-out tyrannical offensive of the fascist gang of hooligans was launched once again against the campuses. This is a wicked challenge to justice, democracy, and patriotism.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's further stepping up of the suppression of the campuses while accelerating an attempt to enact a new evil law called the campus stabilization law is a wicked scheme to check the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle movement of the students and the people and to continuously bind them to the iron shackles of the colonial, fascist, and dictatorial system.

While babbling about campus autonomy, the puppets once pretended that they would entrust school authorities with student activities on the basis of the principle of campus autonomy. However, this was merely lip-service. The rascals stepped up the suppression of the campuses in an unprecedented manner.

While threatening that they will exercise official power because the campuses are not a zone of extraterritoriality, the fascist clique has frequently committed the despotic act of launching a surprise attack against campuses by sending armed police forces onto campuses.

For example, having closed a large number of universities during the summer vacation, the fascist clique occupied universities throughout South Korea by surprise at night under the pretext of conducting an emergency inspection, mobilizing plainclothes policemen and intelligence agents, and carried out a simultaneous search operation.

In accordance with a sinister plan to restrain students, who demand democracy, and to step up the suppression of the campuses, the rascals are busily trying to enact the campus stabilization law, in order to completely ban meetings and demonstrations on the campuses and to strengthen the punishment of those students who violate this attempt. The stern policy with regard to subduing student demonstrations that was announced recently is a link in the measures for suppressing the campuses.

Because of the fascist clique's suppression of the campuses, which has become much more despotic with the passage of time, the South Korean students are forced to forego their rights and suffer slavish subservience, and the campuses, which should become sanctuaries of the search for truth, have been trampled underfoot by the dirty boots of armed police forces. Because of this, the South Korean students have risen persistently, without giving in to cruel tyranny by bayonets. Their struggle is very just. Nevertheless, the puppets have handled students as though they were criminals, have turned the campuses into an arena plagued by police forces, and have wielded bayonets. This is the despotism of fascist power, which runs counter to the people, and is the treacherous clique's desperate deathbed struggle to prolong power. A rumor about a crisis in September and October has spread in South Korea today, holding that the fascist military ruling system will face a new crisis as a result of the outbreak of a mass resistance movement among students. The puppets' act of stepping up the suppression of the campuses is aimed at remedying a ruling crisis by thwarting the just struggle of the students.

This implies that the campus stabilization law, which stipulates that students will be bound to the yoke of fascism, had been enacted before it was actually concocted. This also shows that the rascals have often shuddered in uneasiness before the patriotic movement of advance that has been strengthened among students.

The act of completely trampling upon the campuses, which are designed to foster the new generation for the future of the people, for the purpose of achieving security of power, and of extensively closing down universities, is fascist violence that could only be committed by hooligans like puppet Chon Tu-hwan. However, the attempt to suppress the patriotic movement of students with bayonets is the futile act of fools.

Although the Chon Tu-wan fascist clique has indiscreetly run amok since the beginning of the year in an attempt to check the student movement, the struggle in South Korea to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification has been stepped up much more than in previous years. As long as the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique continues, the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean students and people will continue steadily. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique should behave discreetly, stop the barbarous act of suppressing the campuses, and guarantee the democratization of the campuses and society.

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS SOVIET COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

SK070455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol met and had a friendly talk Friday with the delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Tele-communications headed by its First Vice-Minister Gennadiy Kudryavtsev. Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Tele-communications Chon Tok-chil.

NSP ANNOUNCES ROUNDUP OF N. KOREAN SPY RING

SK090325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korean authorities have arrested 22 people involved in two North Korean-controlled espionage rings. Those arrested, including an associate college professor and a university drop-out, tried to manipulate South Korean university students, to create violent anti-U.S. demonstrations and to instigate a "second Kwangju incident," the agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and the Armed Forces Defense Security Command announced Monday.

The authorities confiscated 743 items (in 650 categories), including 623 pieces of printed matter, letters, a typewriter and a manual rotary press, as evidence. They also confirmed that the alleged spy rings have spent 26,000 U.S. dollars and 7,000 West German Marks on their espionage activities.

Among the 22 people arrested were Yang Tong-hwa, 27, a drop-out from Choson University; Ms. Yi Chin-suk, 35, an associate professor; and An Sang-kun, 35, a resident of West Germany. All three received espionage training in Pyongyang, and Kim Song-man, 28, was trained in East Berlin.

Kim and Yang led leftist students before they went to the United States for study. A North Korean agent, So Chong-kyun, took them to Pyongyang and East Berlin for espionage training, then sneaked them back into South Korea, according to the announcement. Kim sneaked into South Korea in July 1983 and formed an organization dubbed "Chonminjung" (the "entire people") with activist students in the Seoul area.

When a group of university students took over the U.S. Information Service library in Seoul last May, Kim distributed leaflets supporting the seizure on campuses, in an effort to spread anti-U.S. feelings, according to the announcement. Kim also instigated student demonstrations by circulating many copies of printed matter, titled "Subjugation and Outcry," it said. In the publications, Kim asserted that the North Korean communist regime is an independent national force that succeeded in legitimizing Korea, and that South Korea's anti-communism is a scheme to split the Korean race.

In addition, authorities have confiscated a booklet released by the so-called "Samminu," a radical students' organization. The booklet contains many quotes from "Subjugation and Outcry."

After Yang entered South Korea in September 1984, he tried to indoctrinate radical students in the Kwangju area with anti-South revolutionary strategies employed by North Korea. He also tried to interfere with the National Assembly elections last February, to organize violent student demonstrations and to create a "second Kwangju incident."

Yang tried to blow up the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju last May, after training 10 members of underground circles, including Chonnam University's Samminu. In an effort to provoke a second Kwangju incident, Yang made concrete plans to capture 500 M-16 rifles and a 2.5-ton truck load of ammunition, the announcement said.

Yi Chin-suk, 35, was taken to Pyongyang from West Germany last November by a Korean resident, An Sang-kun, who worked as editor of an anti-government newspaper in West Germany, it said. At the time, Yi was studying at Johann Wolfgang Goethe University.

She flew into South Korea last May and was employed as an associate professor by a college in Taegu. Yi used the college as a base for espionage infiltration and sent information about campus demonstrations to Pyongyang. An received indoctrination training at a North Korean mission in Austria. He persuaded Yi to go to Pyongyang. Since he arrived in Seoul last May, carrying 5,000 dollars, An controlled Yi's activities and plotted student demonstrations, according to the announcement.

RED CROSS TEAMS TO EXCHANGE VISITS 10-12 SEP

SK090815 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP) -- Inspection teams from the South and North Korean Red Cross Societies will make simultaneous visits to the other side Tuesday through Thursday, in preparation for the exchange of visiting groups, scheduled for later this month.

Each inspection team will comprise two Red Cross officials and three performance assistants, (South) Korean National Red Cross officials said. They will enter the other side through the truce village of Panmunjom at 10 a.m. Tuesday. During the three-day visits, each team will inspect the places where the art performances are to be held, paying particularly close attention to stage, sound and lighting facilities.

The South and North Korean sides agreed to exchange 151-member groups, comprising performing folk artists, hometown visiting groups and Red Cross officials, from Sept. 20-23. The details for the mutual exchanges, as well as the decision to send inspection teams in advance, were agreed upon last month in working-level talks between the Red Cross officials.

SAMMINTU CHAIRMAN SURRENDERS TO POLICE

SK070037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 85 p 8

[Excerpt] Police yesterday arrested a prominent student activist, Ho In-hoe, who heads the radical Sammin Struggle Committee (Sammintu, in short) on charges of organizing a series of demonstrations on and off university campuses. Ho gave himself up, as he promised the previous day. He had been sought by police in connection with the student seizure of the USIS library last May. The seizure was reported to have been master-minded by Sammintu.

Concurrently president of Korea University's student council, Ho surrendered himself to police at about 6:05 p.m. after attending the so-called "second national debate on current state affairs and the student movement in Korea. The debate took place at the university auditorium. He circled around the school grounds along with about 1,200 students who attended the debate before walking out of the school's main gate to waiting police. Thereafter, riot police momentarily ran into the campus and fired tear gas to disperse demonstrating students.

DJP URGES ACTION AGAINST OPPOSITION POLITICIANS

SK070545 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] At an extraordinary meeting of party executive members held on the morning of 7 September at the office of the national policy coordinator, the DJP decided to deal strongly with some of the opposition politicians who, appearing at the site of campus unrest at Korea University yesterday, had committed irresponsible acts of trying to encourage and instigate radical leftist-leaning students.

In a statement issued today, Sim Myong-po, spokesman for the DJP, first noted that some opposition politicians appeared at the site of yesterday's campus unrest at Korea University, and created an ugly scene of senselessly and rashly attempting to instigate the radical leftist-leaning students by encouraging them, and then strongly denounced the opposition politicians for having conveyed, while claiming to be politicians of a public political party, a message capable of instigating a riot to the students of the Struggle Committee to Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee]. The statement expressed astonishment at this act, and the injudiciousness and irresponsibility of the politicians involved.

Spokesman Sim Myong-po said that he was calling on the government authorities concerned to take strong legal action against the politicians who had committed illegal acts of instigating the students at the site of a riot on the basis of the principle of equality which holds that the law should be fair to all, and in view of the fact that state law and order should be observed.

Stressing that the so-called off-stage personages of the Council for Promotion of Democracy are warned gravely against their acts of attempting to instigate the students from behind the scenes by sending their cadre members to the site of a riot, spokesman Sim said that the DJP was expressing deep concern over the fact that the students had called for an abolition of the National Security Law, a mechanism or safety valve designed to crush the North Korean communists' maneuvers to communize the South and to defend our free democratic system, a call that serves the cause of the enemy.

In this connection, a DJP official said: I think that the government will make a correct judgment about the incident. However, it is clearly in violation of existing law for opposition politicians, even if they are members of the National Assembly, to participate in a riot and try to instigate a riot. This official stressed: This being the case, in view of the DJP's consistent standpoint of strict observation of state law and order, it is the DJP's fundamental stand that any persons who act against this standpoint, irrespective of their positions, should be subjected to the application of laws.

HANGUK ILBO ON U.S.-USSR SUMMIT, KOREAN SITUATION

SK061304 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 4 Sep 85 p 2

[Editorial: "A Press Conference by Gorbachev -- Prospects for Summit Talks Between United States and the Soviet Union Are Not Bright"]

[Text] Six months after taking office, CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev has met with Western reporters for the first time. This appears to be aimed at the U.S.-USSR summit talks, which are scheduled for this November. The view of the current international situation expressed by him at the press conference is sufficient to alarm us.

In an interview with the U.S. weekly magazine TIME (this was covered in the 3 September edition of this newspaper, page 4), he expressed his desire to characterize the extremely complicated and strained current situation as explosive. He said that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have been continuously aggravated, that the arms race has been intensified because of this, and that the danger of war has not been reduced.

Referring to the U.S.-USSR summit talks, on which the world is pinning great expectations, he denounced the Reagan administration saying that the United States has crushed hopes for an agreement between the two countries by demanding that all concessions come from the Soviet Union.

As if to counter this, there have been news reports on views expressed by aides of President Reagan that Washington does not expect that the talks will be successful.

With the U.S.-USSR summit talks 2 months away, we see that propaganda campaigns carried out by both sides, especially Gorbachev's evaluation of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, have a shadow over the international situation.

Shortly after taking office, Gorbachev praised detente achieved in the early 1970's between the United States and the Soviet Union as desirable. We viewed his foreign policy as flexible and hoped that this policy would contribute to alleviating tension. We pay special attention to Gorbachev's foreign policy because it is linked, in every way, to the alleviation of tension and the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula, our ardent desire.

Although North Korea has responded to a series of North-South dialogues, it has not abandoned its dream of reunifying the Korean peninsula by force if such an opportunity is afforded. Because of this, the atmosphere of reconciliation between the United States and the Soviet Union will considerably influence reconciliation between the North and South.

It is true that since the emergence of Gorbachev, the Soviet Union has approached North Korea by supplying MIG-23 fighters. As a result, Soviet influence over North Korea has increased more than ever before. We ardently hope that the increase in Soviet influence over North Korea will veer toward not heightening but alleviating tension.

It appears that Gorbachev's criticism of the Reagan administration is aimed at deriving concessions from the United States prior to the summit talks scheduled for this November. We can confirm that there is a great gap between the United States and the Soviet Union in assessing the situation.

Seeing that creating an atmosphere for reconciliation in the U.S.-USSR summit talks, even though failing to reach an agreement, will be very conducive to peace on the Korean peninsula, we hope that Gorbachev's shocking remarks are not substantiated.

SOUTH, NORTH EXERCISE 'RESTRAINT' AT IPU MEETING

SK080052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Sep 85 p 4

[By correspondent Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] Ottawa, Canada -- As far as south and north Korea are concerned, the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Union conference which ended here Saturday featured "self-restraint" not to repeat the old-fashioned confrontation, which had often taken place in previous meetings of the world parliamentarians body.

Rep Yi Chong-chan, chief of the south Korean National Assembly delegation, explained, "we have restrained ourselves from slandering the other side, and I think that the two sides maintained such an attitude so as not to affect adversely the on-going inter-Korean dialogue."

In his speech about the agenda item on "the political, economic, and social situation of the world" in Friday's session, Yi stressed that "South Korean efforts for the success of south-north talks will continue, while waiting for a response to a proposal by President Chon Tu-hwan for a Seoul-Pyongyang summit."

North Korean chief delegate Chin Chung-kuk claimed in his Thursday speech that the holding of the south-north parliamentary talks will exert positive influence on the south-north negotiations for economic affairs and the Red Cross talks and furthermore create favorable conditions to culminate in "high-level talks" between the south and north.

South Korean delegates to the world politicians gathering analyzed that "the north Koreans could not but show such a "softened" posture since it found that south Korea's status in the international society has improved, particularly in the IPU by producing an executive member (Rep O Se-ung)."

Rep. Yi said that in the Ottawa meeting the south Korean delegation, did not cling only to south-north problems. He said, "this time, we could share concerns with other member countries about overall world problems such as youth, drugs, decolonization and foreign debt problems and other overall international situations." "It was possible for us to do so because we overwhelmed north Korea in the world lawmakers meeting, thanks to a drastic increase in our national strength," he explained.

The delegates also analyzed that south Korea "has secured a firm position in the IPU as a country which hosted the 70th conference in Seoul two years ago by having exercised influential power on countries from Asian and Pacific areas."

"How to put vigor into the IPU, a political organization, has emerged as a major concern of the participants in the Ottawa conference," said Rep. Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the National Assembly foreign affairs committee. On the occasion of the Ottawa meeting, south Korea got a good chance to join the Asian Democratic Union (ADU), a subordinate organ of the International Democratic Union, composed of Western democratic conservative parties.

Rep. Pong said, "member countries of the ADU, including Australia, recognized during the IPU meeting here that they could confirm through the 1981 and 1985 general elections in south Korea that it is practicing "genuine democracy" enough to deserve a membership to the Asian democratic conservative parties' society."

He said that the Democratic Justice Party intends to sponsor a meeting of the ADU in Seoul in the near future to discuss the DJP's entry into the group. Throughout the weeklong meeting of the IPU, China and East European countries showed "a particularly softened attitude" toward south Korean delegates.

KIM TAE-CHUNG ON WILLINGNESS TO SEEK PRESIDENCY

SK070245 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by correspondent O Tae-chin, from Los Angeles]

[Text] In an interview with a correspondent of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES stationed in the Far East, Cochairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy Kim Tae-chung said that he intends to run for president if the Constitution is revised in such a way as to allow a direct, popular presidential election system, and that he does not intend to declare that he is giving up seeking the presidency, -- did Kim Yong-sam.

He further said: However, I do not want to press Kim Yong-sam to adhere to his public announcement that he will not seek the presidency.

Speaking in the interview with THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, which was held in Seoul on 5 September, Kim Tae-chung said that the rumor that he had suggested, at a meeting with Kim Yong-sam last July, that he run for president and that Kim Yong-sam run for president of the New Korea Democratic Party was a distortion of his suggestion that Kim Yong-sam seek the presidency and he himself run as running mate, for the vice presidency.

He further said that "since Kim Yong-sam, who has given up the idea of running for president, refused my suggestion as such, we agreed to regard such a suggestion as having never been raised."

He said: Now that the voices calling for democratization are becoming louder in Korea, the United States would refrain from committing acts that might provoke the Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiment.

KIM YONG-SAM MAY JOIN NKDP AFTER U.S. VISIT

SK061032 Seoul YONHAP in English 0947 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP) -- Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, is most likely to join the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) after he returns from a month-long trip to the United States, one of Kim's aides said Friday.

The aide, who declined to be identified, said that the dissident leader held wide-ranging discussions with NKDP President Yi Min-u and with another dissident leader, Kim Tae-chung, on his plans to join the NKDP before he left for the United States on Aug. 31. Although Kim did not say whether or not he would join the NKDP, Korea's major opposition party, he said that his decision would help the nation's struggle toward democratization, the aide said.

There is a good possibility that Kim will join the party, the aide said, but his decision will depend on the political situation in the fall. If Kim does join the NKDP, he will become the party's permanent adviser, the aide said. The NKDP offered Kim the position at the conclusion of its two-day national convention last August.

KIM YONG-SAM ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION PLANS

SK080138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Washington (YONHAP) -- Korean opposition politician Kim Yong-sam said here Friday that he plans to mount a constitutional revision campaign through both struggle and dialogue. "I am ready to have dialogue with anyone in the Korean government for the cause of democratization," Kim told Korean correspondents at the National Press Club.

Kim, who, along with Kim Tae-chung, co-chairs the Council for Promotion of Democracy, is now on a month-long tour of the United States. He said he envisages that the problem of constitutional rewriting will be dealt with as a key issue in the forthcoming National Assembly regular session.

During a meeting with Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Kim said, he stressed "democratization" in Korea, even for the sake of Korea's security. The opposition camp in Korea has demanded that the current Constitution be revised in such a way as to elect future presidents by direct popular voting.

DJP TO DISPEL NEPOTISM; ENHANCE PUBLIC IMAGE

SK070045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party plans to urge ranking public officials to avoid nepotism and favoritism to eliminate possible sources of public misunderstanding.

The plan is contained in a comprehensive implementation package for self-renovation adopted at a meeting of the ruling party's Central Executive Committee.

The package asked ranking public servants to refrain from peddling influence in hiring to nip the circulation of groundless rumors in the bud.

Underscoring the need for the establishment of social discipline, the DJP called for strict enforcement of the law and a stern crackdown on "radical group action." The majority party also said that it would mobilize its local chapters to guide "problem students." The ruling party also maintained that the treatment of government employees should be improved to help stabilize their livelihood.

To ensure fairness and objectivity in official personnel management, the government is encouraged to avoid appointing ranking officials to major posts in public organizations after retirement, the DJP asserted. The formula urged that wasteful practices be removed to ease disparity among various strata of people.

In the package, the ruling party also called upon the government to enhance its sense of responsibility in executive policy programs. The majority party called on the government to retain policy consistency to win popular trust in national administration.

The self-renewal package also called for discouragement of "frivolous" overseas tours by some rich and privileged people. It demanded that the government discourage children of wealthy and privileged people from going abroad for "frivolous study."

The government party said it would seek special legislation to clear the way for stern punishment of those who commit crimes that hamper family peace. The package further stressed the need to overhaul the existing foodstuff hygiene laws to crack down on "impure and substandard foods." The government party said that it would seek to change the government's TV policy to help improve its programs.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the DJP will commit itself to mapping out as many welfare programs for low-income earners as possible. Sim said that the envisaged programs included the expansion of medical insurance programs, housing programs and increase in employment opportunities.

The DJP will mount a "good-neighbor" drive designed in part to make known official policy programs to the general public, the spokesman said. He added that the ruling party would gradually introduce a direct election system to its local chapters to help vitalize party operation.

The spokesman said that the majority party would carry on self-renovation voluntarily and calmly. "If we continue to make efforts to help change values and attitude we expect the people will follow us," he said.

VONADK CLAIMS WAREHOUSES ATTACKED NEAR PHNOM PENH

BK090009 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] On the night of 24 August, our National Army attacked and destroyed Vietnamese warehouses north of Pochentong and north of Toek Thla, which is about 1.5 km from Pochentong on the Phnom Penh battlefield. After a 10-minute battle, we achieved the following results:

Our National Army killed four Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded another four. We destroyed a weapons warehouse, a rice storage building, a warehouse containing military uniforms, and a warehouse containing various goods; each of these warehouses is 40 meters long.

The attack and destruction of Vietnamese military warehouses, which the Vietnamese have made efforts to hide close to Phnom Penh, have greatly alarmed and frightened the Vietnamese in Pochentong and in Phnom Penh because these large military warehouses are right under the nose of top Vietnamese commanders. Our National Army has successfully destroyed these large Vietnamese military warehouses and has kept its forces intact.

Following our National Army's destruction of these military warehouses, the Vietnamese brought many soldiers to these warehouses and divided them into groups to search the area. However, up to now they are still searching for us in that area.

SIHANOUK, SON SANN ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'SHAM'

BK080104 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Speaking to newsmen in Paris, on 5 September, DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk firmly denounced and rejected the recent announcement on withdrawal of troops from Cambodia by 1990 by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. Samdech Sihanouk said: This promise by Vietnam is just a deceitful activity aimed at concealing its colonialist act in Cambodia. This is just propaganda. Vietnam makes promises only on paper. In fact, Vietnam will stay on in Cambodia. The more than 1 million Vietnamese in Cambodia now hold Cambodian nationality.

Also in Paris, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann firmly denounced and rejected this sham troop withdrawal announcement by the Vietnamese aggressors. He said: This Vietnamese promise on troop withdrawal is meaningless. Within the next 3 to 4 years, Cambodia will be totally Vietnamized. Cambodia will become a Vietnamese province. He added: Vietnam has continuously implemented its colonialist policy.

'REVOLUTIONARY PARTY' STAGLS COUP ATTEMPT

Commandeers Radio Thailand

HK090248 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Radio Thailand, commandeered by a revolutionary group, has broadcast scant details of this morning's take-over and has warned people to obey orders or suffer the consequences. But at the same time, a rival radio station, taken over by loyalist forces, is urging all troops to return to their barracks. Commercial Radio spoke to a Bangkok journalist, John MacBeth:

[Begin MacBeth recording] The coup makers have taken over the radio station. There's tanks all round the street. It's too early to tell who in fact has launched the coup. The name of the coup leader is being given on the radio as General Soem naNakhon, who is former army commander from 10 years ago, but I think he's very much a nominal leader of the coup. There is some evidence at this point that it may have been launched by the young turks, given the fact that the prime minister, General Prem, and the army commander and supreme commander, General Athit, are both out of the country at the moment. That would indicate to me the coup is very much against those two gentlemen.

The coup makers claim it is successful. We understand there's a rival station broadcasting from the 11th Infantry Regiment out near the airport, so it seems it's starting to look like pretty similar to the young turks' coup in '81. [end recording]

The situation throughout the city is apparently calm. The airport is open, and the people are reportedly going about their normal business. One lighter side of the coup is that traffic is running smoothly due to the absence of police. John MacBeth reported that he did not see one policeman on the streets while passing through the city.

Claims Control of Administration

BK090054 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0030 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "announcement of the Revolutionary Party," signed by General Soem na Nakhon, "head of the Revolutionary Party"]

[Text] The Revolutionary Party, consisting of military, police, and civilian officials, has taken over national administration from 2300 GMT on 8 September 1985. The situation is already under full control of the Revolutionary Party. The people need not worry; please remain calm and perform your duties as normal.

Government officials are to perform their duties in accordance with the law and regulations, as normal. They are to tend to the people coming to contact them. Soldiers and policemen are absolutely prohibited from any movement, unless with orders of the head of the Revolutionary Party. Those who obstruct the orders and performance of the Revolutionary Party will be dealt with immediately with strong and absolute measures.

The Revolutionary Party will explain the reasons for this taking over of national administration later. The Revolutionary Party upholds the king as inviolable.

The taking over of national administration is for the purpose of improving the country's situation, in particular, solving the grave economic problem, and to maintain the institution with the king as head of state forever. The king and the royal family members have been under safe protection of the Revolutionary Party. It guarantees that it will not change any institution more than necessary for the interests of the country's security. Foreigners, particularly diplomats, consuls, embassies, consulates, and international organizations will be given strong protection by the Revolutionary Party. It will cooperate with the United Nations. It will preserve its rights and follow existing commitments or agreements made with other countries.

Announced on 9 September

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Issues Instructions to Military

BK090100 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0034 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "second announcement" of Revolutionary Party signed by General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] Subject: Requesting military men and policemen to remain in their positions.

Since the Revolutionary Party has seized the administrative power of the country and since the general situation has been under the control of the Revolutionary Party, the Revolutionary Party would like to notify all military men and police that there have been no changes to commanders in the military and police circles with regard to the seizure of power. All military men and policemen remain under the command of their current commanders. All military men and policemen are thus advised to listen to their current commanders. Regarding any movement of units from positions, they should listen to orders of the head of the Revolutionary Party only.

Announced on 9 September

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon

Dissolves Parliament, Cabinet

BK090129 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0053 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement of Revolutionary Party, signed by General Soem na Nakhon -- read by announcer]

[Text] Subject: Dissolution of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, the parliament, and the cabinet.

Whereas the Revolutionary Party has announced that the Revolutionary Party, which comprises the military, police, and civilian groups, has completely seized the administrative power of the country, for the good order in the administration of the country, the Revolutionary Party has agreed to terminate:

1. The Constitution of the 1978, the cabinet, and parliament;
2. The Privy Council continues to exist and perform its regular duties;

3. All courts continue to maintain their right to prosecute and judge cases in accordance with the laws and the announcements of the Revolutionary Party;

4. The headquarters of the Revolutionary Party is set up with General Soem na Nakhon, chief of the Revolutionary Party, as supreme commander of the military, police, and civilian officials to maintain the situation and security throughout the country until an appointment of the executive committee and officials for administering the country.

Announced on 9 September 1985.

Signed: General Soem na Nakhon, chief of the Revolutionary Party.

Orders Commanders To Report

BK090151 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0133 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September order of the Revolutionary Party signed by General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] Unit commanders from regiment and division levels in Bangkok are to report to the Revolutionary Party head at the Revolutionary Party headquarters at Sanam Suapa on 9 September from 0900 to 1000.

[Dated] Order on 9 September 1985

[Signed] Gen Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Orders Officials To Report

BK090305 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai at 0240 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September order of head of Revolutionary Party General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] To permit the administration of the country to function as normal and in accordance with the policy of the Revolutionary Party, all under secretaries of state, state bureaus, or any other equivalent positions are instructed to report to the head of the Revolutionary Party at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Party, Sanam Suapa, Building 604, between 1000 and 1100 on 9 September.

[Dated] Order on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Forces Warned To Stay in Place

BK090124 Bangkok Armored Division Radio in Thai 0114 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement issued by General Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy commander in chief of the army and acting commander in chief -- read by announcer]

[Text] Announcement: Forces of some units that have moved from positions are asked to return to their positions immediately and must listen to orders only from the acting commander in chief of the army.

Signed: General Thianchai Sirisamphan, acting commander in chief of the army

Athit Order to Military

BK090241 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 0214 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement issued by internal peacekeeping headquarters, signed by Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and army commander in chief]

[Text] Beloved compatriots:

As a group of individuals who have no good intentions toward the country has announced the seizure of the administrative power, the internal peacekeeping headquarters wishes to notify the compatriots that the action taken by the group of people is an ill-intentioned act toward the country.

The internal peacekeeping headquarters has already put the situation under its control. All military units are thus asked to return to their positions urgently; otherwise, they will be severely punished. All military units are requested to listen only to orders of General Athit Kamlang-ek, army commander in chief and supreme commander, or Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, acting army commander in chief, who are legal commanders.

Right now the commanders in chief of the Air Force and the Navy and the police director general and the commander of the First Army Region are present at the peacekeeping headquarters. Everyone is requested to listen only to orders from the internal peacekeeping headquarters.

All radio stations are requested to relay broadcasts from the First Division Radio only.

Signed: Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and army commander in chief.

Athit: Coup Leader Coerced

BK090252 Bangkok Air Force Headquarters Radio in Thai 0220 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement of internal peacekeeping headquarters, signed by Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and army commander in chief]

[Text] The internal peacekeeping command has been contacted by General Soem na Nakhom, head of the Revolutionary Party, who had been forced to take that position, to surrender to the internal peacekeeping headquarters. Therefore, I repeat once again: Units that have been performing outside of their positions must return to their normal positions as soon as possible or face most severe punishment, with no amnesty.

[Dated] Order on 9 September 1985

[Signed] Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, commander of the internal peacekeeping headquarters.

Athit-Signed Order on Radios

BK090309 Bangkok Air Force Headquarters Radio in Thai 0222 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement of internal peacekeeping headquarters signed by General Athit Kamlang-ek]

[Text] Every radio station is to relay from this station only. Officials of radio stations that have been relaying other stations are to terminate their actions and return to their normal positions. They are absolutely not to follow orders of the Revolutionary Party or they will face the most severe punishment.

[Signed] General Athit Kamlang-ek commander of the internal peacekeeping headquarters

Orders Bankers To Meet

BK090319 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai at 0245 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September order of Soem na Nakhon head of Revolutionary Party]

[Text] To permit the economy, monetary, and finance work as well as the trading business of the country to be carried out normally without any problems or misunderstanding, the managing directors of all banks, including the president of the Thai Bankers' Association, the president of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, and the president of the Thai Industries Association, are to meet the head of the revolutionary party at the headquarters of the revolutionary party at Sanam Suapa, Building 604, at 1500 on 9 September 1985. Managers of bank branches are not included.

[Dated] Ordered on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Announces Policy

BK090351 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0250 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September Announcement of Revolutionary Party signed by General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] The Revolutionary Party pledges to the Thai people that it will uphold the democratic administrative system with the king as head of state forever. Only the true democratic administration system provides complete guarantee for people's rights and freedom. For this reason, the Revolutionary Party intends to promote and develop the democratic administrative system so that it will become reality. It will encourage people at all levels to participate in the administration by reflecting to the government the problems and their views of the problems through their legitimate representatives and by mobilizing able and honest manpower from every sector to join in solving the problems and developing the country to the optimum interest of the people.

To achieve this aim, the Revolutionary Party sets the path for development of the democratic system as follows:

1. Develop institutions and the process of democracy at the local level, including the tambon, district, and provincial level, so that democracy will grow from the true bases of society. In particular, at the tambon level, the Revolution Party will establish tambon administrative organization with the tambon council being responsible for setting policies and controlling administration of tambon level officials. It will organize tambon council elections throughout the country within 180 days.
2. Organize election of provincial level administrators. For Bangkok metropolis, in conformity with the previous schedule within 2 December 1985, so that the people will have the opportunity to exercise their full right to self government.
3. National level election of MP's. The Revolutionary Party will organize general elections as soon as possible so that Thailand will have complete democratic administrative system at every level.

In addition, to demonstrate the firm determination of the Revolutionary Party for the democratic administrative system with the king as head of state, the Revolutionary Party pledges to reappoint MP's of the parliament, which has been dissolved as the result of the revolution, to the parliament after promulgation of a new constitution so that they may participate in the drafting of a permanent constitution.

Plans and guidelines for accomplishing these goals will be announced later.

[Dated] Announced on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Announces Labor Policy

BK090429 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0254 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "fourth announcement of the Revolutionary Party, on the policy on labor" signed by General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] The Revolutionary Party has been fully aware that in production procedures, one of the important factors in addition to capital and land is labor because it is an important factor which results in increasing production efficiency, particularly at a time when the country is developing its industries. That is why the labor factor is playing a more important role. If the proprietors and workers maintain good relations, production will be highly efficient. Therefore, to permit the workers to carry out production in an efficient manner, the Revolutionary Party has adopted a policy to boost the morale and to protect the workers as follows:

1. It will enact a social security law to promote the quality of life of workers so that they have good morale to carry out their work to the fullest extent, thus benefiting both the proprietors and the country.
2. It will ratify the protocol and advice of the ILO so as to guarantee the rights of workers in accordance with international principles.

3. It will amend the 1975 Labor Relations Act to expand protection to organizing members of the subcommittee and committees of the trade unions so that they can carry out their functions in accordance with the law.
4. It will improve the Interior Ministry's announcement on labor protection and the Labor Protection Act.
5. It will appoint a committee composed of representatives of employers, employees, and government to carry out labor inspection work.
6. It will abrogate the cabinet orders that are obstructing the implementation of the 1975 Labor Relations Act.
7. In the state enterprise sector, to improve the services of the state enterprises, members of the trade unions will be allowed to have responsibility in managing the work of the state enterprises on the basis of joint responsibility in an organization, which will be a key leading to fulfilling the objective of the organization as a whole. As for the program of work and guidelines for implementation of this to fulfill this objective, the Revolutionary Party will announce this to the worker compatriots in the future.

[Dated] Announced on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Fires on Army Headquarters

HK090414 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0402 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Tanks have opened fire near Thailand's Government House and Supreme Command Headquarters in Bangkok. Witnesses say it appears to have been an attempt to seize the 1st Army Region Headquarters command post of loyalist troops. Pedestrians fled in panic, but there are no immediate reports of casualties. A revolutionary group said earlier it had seized power in a dawn coup.

At least two tanks are reported to have opened fire on the 1st Army Headquarters, but in the confusion it's not known if the fire was returned. A revolutionary radio station says the attack against the command post was launched because of its refusal to follow the orders of the coup leaders.

Loyalists Protect Royal Family

BK090437 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 0419 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement issued by internal peacekeeping headquarters -- signatory not given]

[Text] Whereas a group of ex-military officers under the name of the Revolutionary Party has created disturbances in the country, the internal peacekeeping headquarters has already informed his majesty the king of the incident. At present, the internal peacekeeping headquarters has provided adequate protection to their majesties the king and queen as well as all members of the royal family.

The public is hereby notified.

[Signed] The internal peacekeeping headquarters

[Dated] 9 September 1985

Under Secretaries Summoned

BK090418 Bangkok Army Television Service 5 in Thai 0403 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement of internal peacekeeping headquarters -- signatory not given]

[Text] The internal peacekeeping headquarters hereby instructs under secretaries of all ministries to report to the headquarters at the 11th Royal Guard Infantry Battalion beginning immediately.

[Dated] Announced on 9 September 1985

Coupists Instruct Governors

BK090441 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0321 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "seventh order of the revolutionary party" signed by General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] Whereas the Revolutionary Party has taken over completely national administration from 0600 on 9 September, in the interest of peace and security of government installations and property, governors of Bangkok and every other province are to:

1. Strictly ensure security in the areas under their responsibilities;
2. Officials of every branch are to be instructed to maintain security of government installations and important facilities such as electric transmission and water stations.

[Dated] Ordered on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

'Ill-intentioned Act' Viewed

BK090512 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 0407 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September statement by General Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy army commander in chief and acting army commander in chief, over Bangkok television stations channel 5 and 7 -- live or recorded]

[Text] Beloved compatriots: A group of individuals who have ill intentions toward the country has announced the seizure of administrative power and the abolition of the Constitution and the cabinet.

Please be informed that this action is an ill-intentioned act toward the country. The internal peacekeeping headquarters, composed of commanders of various military corps and the police force, are now present here and are of the same opinion: that the action taken by the group of people is ill-intentioned.

There have been many revolutions and coups in Thailand. We feel that we are ruled by the democratic system, with the king as the head. We have had ways for any change on the administration. Changes through revolution and coups in Thailand should have ended. Therefore, those who dislike or are dissatisfied with the administration of the country have ways to express such ideas through their parliament.

I would like to tell you that the soldiers who are out of their positions represent only a small group of soldiers. Therefore, I order the military units that are out of their barracks by orders issued by those unauthorized persons to return to their positions urgently; otherwise, you will receive severe punishment. My orders should from now on be listened to by moving forces. As soon as General Athit Kamlang-ek returns, he will be the one giving orders.

As for military units in the provinces and in the Bangkok metropolis, from now on they should listen to orders from the internal peacekeeping headquarters.

As for the people, I would like to inform you that you should not panic, because the soldiers who are out of their barracks represent only a small group and they were deceived by their former commanders to come out.

Commanders of various military corps, including the police force, are meeting here to seek ways to resolve the situation and restore peace as soon as possible. I thus asked all compatriots to please be calm and listen to statements from the internal peacekeeping headquarters. Thank you.

'Intense Gunfire' IN BANGKOK

HK090533 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 9 (AFP) -- Forces loyal to the government and those backing attempted coup leader General Soem na Nakhon were exchanging intense gunfire at mid-day today in central Bangkok, reporters on the scene said.

Initial reports said at least six government soldiers were wounded in the battle which involved machine-gun fire and rocket-propelled grenades. Casualties on the anti-government side were unknown.

Public telephones in the area were out off.

2 Newsmen Killed

HK091042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bangkok, Sep 9 (AFP) -- The Bangkok bureau chief for the U.S. network NBC Neil Davis and NBC soundman Bill Latch died today after being hit by gunfire while covering a street battle in Thailand's failed coup d'etat.

Australian Neil Davis, 52, a cameraman and correspondent for NBC news and a veteran of Indochina's wars, died before reaching hospital, the NBC office here said. Hospital officials said American Bill Latch, 34, who was wounded at the same time as Mr Davis, died after several hours' treatment. A third television reporter, Japanese ABC cameraman Naoki Mabochi, was wounded in the leg in the battle outside Government House.

Mr Davis, who had lived in Bangkok for the past 10 years, had survived two decades on world battlefronts. He had won international fame for his filming of North Vietnamese tanks crashing through the gates of the Presidential Palace in Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) after the communist victory in April, 1975. He first went to Vietnam as a journalist in 1964 and remained there throughout the war. He later covered wars in Africa and Lebanon.

'Misled' Units Return to Posts

BK090521 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 0452 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement issued by internal peacekeeping headquarters -- read by Major General Uthai Sanitwong na Ayutthaya]

[Text] Whereas a group of persons led by a group of ex-military officers has created disturbances by resorting to using weapons to destroy property of the government and there is an indication that they will make use of certain mass forces that cannot cope with the situation to stage a riot in the country, the internal peacekeeping headquarters would like to inform fraternal people that now, the Constitution, the parliament, and the courts of justice as well as the government of his majesty the king have remained to maintain all positions in accordance with the laws. The internal peacekeeping headquarters has closely followed the situation and learned that certain small military units -- which have been misled by the former commander -- have begun to return to their respective stations.

The internal peacekeeping headquarters hereby inform the fraternal people as well as the patriotic mass forces that are loyal to the throne to keep calm and urgently return to their places so that the government of his majesty the king will take appropriate measures to deal with the situation to maintain the security of the country and the fraternal people.

[Dated] Announced on 9 September 1985

[Signed] The internal peacekeeping headquarters

Bangkok State of Emergency

BK090623 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 0602 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement signed by General Prachuap Suntharangkun, deputy prime minister and acting prime minister, and by General Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister -- read by announcer Akhom Makkaranon]

[Text] Announcement on the state of emergency for Bangkok metropolis:

As it is apparent that some groups of people have created unrest in the Bangkok metropolitan area, thus affecting the safety of the people and creating a situation that may jeopardize the security or safety of the kingdom, by virtue of Articles 4 and 21 of the law on the administration of the country under a state of emergency of B.E. 2495 [1952], the prime minister and the interior minister have permitted the enforcement of a state of emergency in the Bangkok metropolitan area as from 9 September 1985.

[Signed] General Prachuap Suntharangkun, deputy prime minister, acting prime minister; General Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister

'Drastic Measures' Said Needed

BK090637 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 0702 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "government statement" -- read by announcer Akhom Makkaranon]

[Text] As it is now apparent that groups of people have jointly created unrest in the Bangkok metropolitan area -- unrest which has developed to a riot -- the government has tried to prevent and check the event from further spreading for the sake of the people's tranquillity and happiness. However, these groups of people have not yet stopped their action. It is thus necessary to take drastic measures to stop and suppress the development, which may harm the peace and security of the people. In this regard, the government will use the police and military forces to suppress the rebels immediately and drastically so as to bring peace to the country as soon as possible.

The government has thus found it necessary to announce the state of emergency as from 1200 on 9 September. The people in general are thus requested to understand this and to please cooperate with the government in all respects in order to quickly normalize the situation.

[Dated] Announced on 9 September

[Signed] General Prachuap Suntharangkun, deputy prime minister and acting prime minister

Revolutionary Party Head Statement

BK090645 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0413 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September statement by General Soem na Nakhon, head of Revolutionary Party -- live or recorded]

[Text] To all respected fraternal Thai people:

The Revolutionary Party wishes to inform you that the Revolutionary Party has already taken over national administrative power at 0600 on 9 September. The party wishes to explain the reasons which have necessitated its takeover of the national administration as follows:

Our military, police, and civilian party have followed the national administration and the country's situation ever since the four governments under General Prem Tinsulanon assumed power over the national administration.

It is clear to the people in general that the country's economy has suffered very severely. In particular, fraternal farmers -- the backbone of the country -- have faced a very grave fate. While production costs of every product, be it rice, corn, tapioca, or sugarcane, has grown every year at high rates, the selling prices have dropped markedly. In particular, the current price of paddy is even lower than 10 years ago. Many sugarcane growers have gone bankrupt.

Because the majority of the country's people face this fate, other businesses and industries have suffered as well. Most people lost buying power, causing many businesses and industries to close or suspend operations. Many members of the construction industry also went bankrupt. The repercussions of this is an increase in unemployment, particularly among university graduates, which increased by hundreds of thousands. The number of jobs has declined while more students have graduated. The impact of this on the people clearly points to the failure of the structure of the government's economic policy. In addition, the government has allowed unscrupulous people to cheat the people, as evident from the bankruptcy of many financial institutions. Though the government's duty is to control the operations of these financial institutions directly, its mechanism has allowed administrators of these financial institutions to manipulate the hard-earned savings of the people at will, resulting in billions of baht in combined losses to the people. Administrators of these financial institutions have also been able to avoid prosecution and live happily. The actions of these people are much more dangerous than those of criminals, because the people were cheated and became grievously stricken to the extent that some even committed suicide. Good financial institutions have been victimized by this because people lost trust in them as well. This phenomenon further demonstrates the inefficient administration of the government under Gen Prem Tinsulanon.

On trade, the country has faced a great crisis, because it has suffered great trade deficits for several years running. The trade deficit reached nearly 100 billion baht in some years greatly affecting the country's financial and monetary system and forcing devaluation of the baht on several occasions, each occasion sending hardship to the people because of the rise in price of goods and decline in the value of the currency. In addition, the monetary reserve has dropped to unprecedented levels. The government has had to struggle hard to pay the salaries of government employees and budget expenditures. Faced with this problem, the government has pushed the burden onto the people by collecting more taxes, making them poorer and thus more miserable. These grave conditions are entirely the result of the failure of the government's administration.

The extremely poor economic situation has caused many social problems, particularly crime and the harming of good citizens, causing people who earned their livelihood honestly to live with fear for the safety of their lives and property. This situation has grown increasingly severe.

On the political front, the government lacks decisiveness in solving problems for the benefit of the people because it lacks unity due to its being a coalition of four political parties and of colleagues of the prime minister himself. This has caused decisions to be based on compromise for the common interest of each group, not in the interest of the people. This behavior of the administrators has caused the people to lose faith in politics and in the democratic system, which greatly endangers the establishment of a foundation for future development of the democratic system.

For this reason, the Revolutionary Party feels that if the government under Gen Prem is allowed to continue the national administration, the country, the throne, and other institutions upheld by the people would be endangered, and it has become necessary for the Revolutionary Party to take over national administrative power in order to lay down new lines for national administration for the sake of economic, political, and social security factors, as well as the security of the throne, so as to bring genuine peace and tranquility to the people.

Plans for implementing actions for the benefit of the people and our beloved country will be announced by the Revolutionary Party leader. Thank you.

Loyalist Officer Reports

BK090722 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 0605 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Chronological report on the situation" read by Major General Uthan Sanitwong; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Respected fraternal people:

I have some good news to tell you: the peace disturbance situation in Bangkok improved considerably. I would like to take this occasion to sum up the situation so that you fraternal people can understand the situation and behave in an appropriate way.

At the beginning, a group of persons staged disturbances. Regarding this, General Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy army commander in chief, granted an interview to correspondents from all newspapers and all radio and television stations at the internal peacekeeping headquarters in the 11th Royal Guard Infantry Regiment on Phahonyothin Road, Bang Khen. Attending the news conference were a large crowd of newspaper, radio, and television correspondents.

According to the news conference by Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, a group of persons have created disturbances. The group is led by ex-military officers comprising General Yot Thep-hatsadin na Ayutthaya, Colonel Manun Rupkhachon, and Wing Commander Manat Rupkhachon -- Manun's younger brother.

As is known, Col Manun was secretary general of the revolutionary party from 1 to 3 April many years ago. He has now returned to leading a minority force to again create disturbances.

Those who are calling themselves the Revolutionary Party have taken some 18 tanks from the 4th Cavalry Battalion -- only some tanks from certain squads that they could deceive and not from the entire battalion -- to seize the Armed Forces Supreme Command at the Sanam Suapa field. Some of the tanks were sent to seize the Government House while the others were sent to seize the mass communications organization with an attempt to make use of television channels 3 and 9. However, the attempt was not successful. Wing Commander Manat was seen to lead a minority of ground security forces to control the Public Relations Department. The incident took place after midnight last night. They completed seizing the various places at around 0500-0600. This is all for the present.

On the government side, the prime minister is now on an official visit to Indonesia and Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander, army commander, and director of internal peacekeeping, is on an official trip to France.

In an effort to bring the situation back to normal, the Government has implemented the Act on the Director of Internal Peacekeeping of 1952, which empowers the supreme commander and the army commander to be director of internal peacekeeping, with the authority to issue instructions to every government agency, from the permanent secretary down through the military, police, and civilian sides, to maintain peace without prior approval of the government. Orders have been issued based on this act and have already been coordinated with the government.

There should not have been violence over the situation, but some forces of the so-called Revolutionary Party tried to take over the radio station of the 1st Army Division which operates on both am and fm frequencies. Officials of the station resisted the attempt. The Revolutionary Party side then fired tank cannon, with a high destructive power, at the antenna and station building. This resulted in the wounding of about eight people and the death of two others, one of whom was a foreign reporter. The other death reportedly resulted from a shell hitting a bus. In short, the disturbance of the peace resulting from the coup attempt has caused deaths and property damage.

The forces of the so-called Revolutionary Party are located at the Supreme Command Headquarters, and from what is known to date, Gen Soem, whose wife is currently very ill at the Sirirat Hospital, was forcibly abducted at about 0400. Some of Gen Soem's colleagues tried to contact the peacekeeping headquarters to say that Soem was forced to sign documents and make statements. Gen Soem and several other senior officials are trying to leave the Revolutionary Party to join the side of the internal peacekeeping headquarters.

What the internal peacekeeping headquarters did initially was to remedy the situation as soon as it learned of the movement of soldiers out of their units after 2400. After accomplishing this, it reported to the king and continues to report to him at this time.

Their majesties the king and queen and the royal family members are now at the Thaksin Palace [in Narathiwat] and the king's mother is aboard the HMS Lopburi. They are receiving full protection from the internal peacekeeping headquarters. The people thus do not need to worry about them.

The prime minister has been contacted by long distance telephone and informed of the situation. The last contact with him has just been completed. Gen Athit has also been informed. Both are expected to return to Thailand -- the prime minister might return sooner than Gen Athit because he is closer to Thailand. Athit will probably return in 15 hours.

In any event, the internal peacekeeping headquarters already has advance plans to deal with disturbances of peace. The general peacekeeping plan is a big plan. However, because the current disturbance in Bangkok involved small numbers of people, we are using the plan that centers on Bangkok. The force to be used will be the force of the Bangkok peacekeeping headquarters, which consists of military, police, and civilian officials. Gen Thianchai, who is deputy army commander, in his position as deputy commander of the Bangkok peacekeeping headquarters, automatically acts in place of Gen Athit.

The internal peacekeeping headquarters gives the following priority treatment:

It sends military units openly to control the utility services and to protect the people of various communities against third party interference. Other forces in Bangkok, not including the some 18 tanks and no more than 500 members of the coup party, have surreptitiously encircled the Revolutionary Party headquarters and other important places that could be used for mobilizing and instigating innocent people. Military units upcountry are also under control of the peacekeeping headquarters and have been ordered to be on alert.

In short, at this time the peacekeeping headquarters has already been able to control the situation in Bangkok, meaning controlling all utilities and those people who might foment public unrest or hurt the people. We have not used armed measures against the disturbers of the peace because we have received important information from many of their colleagues. As for the masterminds, they better think again about their intention to create losses and negative effects on the country's security. Many military units that were misled into joining the Revolutionary Party have already returned to their positions. I want to remind those who continue to hold out that disturbing the peace by staging a coup that has led to the deaths of others is punishable by execution according to the law, as evident in the case of the 26 April coup, which resulted in deaths and the decision to execute the perpetrator.

I want to remind the masterminds to surrender quickly in the interest of the country, yourself, your relatives, and family, because surrendering in order to restore peace would probably result in a reduction of punishment terms. More important, your persistence will result in junior officials you deceived to be punished along with you. Therefore, fraternal soldiers who were misled due to your personal trust should try to surrender and disarm themselves, or face severe punishment because the deaths of innocent victims were involved, including a foreign journalist.

For the people in general, you should return home if you have no important business. Civil servants and employees of state enterprises should remain in your units as normal and return home after work if you are not on duty.

I will sum up the situation once more: The situation has improved very much and the people need not be overly worried. The declaration of the state of emergency is aimed at empowering the military, police, and civilian suppression officials to make arrests, searches, or investigations as needed. As Gen Thianchai confirmed to the journalists just recently, there is no need to declare martial law at this time because the situation has improved and utility services have been put under control. Armed measures are not needed at this time. However, if the situation continues and some people persist in their action, it might be necessary to sacrifice a few to preserve the majority. In any event, the people can rest assured now and return home.

Akhom and I will be reporting to you occasionally.

Order to Governors

BK090807 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 0731 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September order issued by Interior Under Secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon to provincial governors -- read by Akhom Makkaranon]

[Text] Very urgent: MT.0201/W.1184 dated 9 September 1985

To governors of all provinces:

At present, disturbances have taken place in Bangkok municipality. A group of persons calling themselves the Revolutionary Party has used the national radio of Thailand to broadcast that they have staged a revolution since 0600 on 9 September 1985. They have issued a series of announcements and statements in this regard. Regarding this, the Interior Ministry would like to inform all provincial governors that the group of persons has tried to overthrow the government. At present, the interior peacekeeping headquarters has taken actions to quickly turn the disturbance back to normal.

In light of this situation, the Interior Ministry would like to instruct all provinces to take the following actions:

1. Listen to orders from the interior peacekeeping headquarters only;
2. Instruct the people as well as various volunteer groups to remain calm and not be frightened and inform them that the government has now taken actions to suppress the creators of the disturbance and that the situation will be returned to normal soon;
3. Take actions in accordance with peacekeeping measures in order to prevent any criminal or terrorist acts that might occur;
4. Absolutely not take any action in a way to assist or support the actions of the creators of the disturbance who have called themselves the Revolutionary Party.

Signed: Phisan Munlasatsathon, under secretary of state for interior

General Views Situation

BK090711 [Editorial report] Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai at 0629 GMT on 9 September telecasts a discussion between Maj Gen Uthan Sanitwong and Akhom Makkaranon on developments in Bangkok. Gen Uthan says that Colonel Manun Rupkhachon was involved in the "1-3 April Coup several years ago." He notes that "the Constitution is still in effect and the parliament still functions as normal" and the government of his majesty the king still functions as usual. He says that contacts have been constant with the prime minister and General Athit Kamlang-ek through "hot line" communications.

Uthan says that the government has sent forces to give protection to public premises. The city peacekeeping command forces "are confronting" the opposite side at the headquarters of the military Supreme Command. Most of the officials of the Supreme Command Headquarters have already escaped. There are about "100 or 200" men of the rebel forces in the headquarters of the military Supreme Command and about "100 or 200" more at many spots, such as "the Mass Communications Authority, the First Army Division, and other places." If a drastic action had to be taken, "the forces of the Bangkok peacekeeping forces and the forces from other services" would carry out an operation. He cautions the public living in the areas of "Suan Oi, Wat Mongkut Kasat Temple, Ratchawithi, and Nag Loeng" to disperse and return home.

Uthan says that according to a report, "a former labor leader" who was recently involved in unrest has made "contacts" with "foreign countries in the communist camp."

At 0654 GMT, announcer Akhom Makkaranon identifies one of "those behind the current unrest" as "General Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya." He continues: "It is regrettable that Gen Kriangsak Chamanan also joined them. Others include Colonel Manun Rupkhachon and Wing Commander Manut Rupkhachon."

At 0701 GMT, Uthan Sanitwong and Akhom Makkaranon come on the television again to report that "Gen Kriangsak Chamanan" and "Gen Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya" have already escaped from the Supreme Command Headquarters and reported to the Bangkok peacekeeping command. "General Bunrit Thrantanon, deputy supreme commander," has already been with the peacekeeping command. Gen Uthan says that the command "would like to inform Col Manun and his colleagues that "if you do not surrender by 1500 [0800 GMT] today, there will be no more lenient measures for you."

Akhom shows the photos of two persons who are involved in the coup. They are Lieutenant Sam-ang Phoenhat, who captured the air forces commander, Air Field Marshal Praphan Thuppatemi, and Wing Commander Manut Rupkhachon.

At 0703 GMT, Bangkok Television Channel 3 links up to the Bangkok army television network.

The panel discussion stops at 0708 GMT, Akhom Makkaranon returns to report that most persons alleged to have been involved in the incident have reported to the peacekeeping command headquarters, as have under secretaries of state and department director generals.

Television channel 9 is also linked to the army television network at 0715 GMT.

Akhom continues: The director of the Mass Communications Authority has also reported to the command headquarters. Akhom warns all personnel of this authority not to listen to any "false" instructions from other person. He relays orders of the under secretary of state of education that all schools should be closed and students sent home "now."

Uthan, who is also present on camera, warns the rebels that an aircraft will fly "low" over them in the next few moments and they must not do anything against it. He says at present, First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit is talking to General Yot Thephatsadin. He says that a countdown -- for the coup-attempters to surrender -- is going on at the moment and urges the public gathering in the area to disperse.

At 0727 GMT, Maj Gen Uthan reports that those rebellious persons gathering at the "Sanam Suapa" will collect weapons and "may report themselves" to talk with the government side. He says: "However, a small group of them are still hesitating. But the majority of them who have withdrawn [from other places] and are gathering weapons for surrendering are talking with one another. Contacts have been made with them." He says that the situation may end peacefully without bloodshed before 0800 GMT.

Popular -- not patriotic or military -- songs are carried until 0755 GMT, when Maj Gen Uthan reports that the situation has "improved." He says that in a few moments a helicopter will fly over Bangkok to relay messages from the government. He says that the rebels should not fire at this fully-armed helicopter.

At 0759 GMT, announcer Akhom Makkaranon says that some workers headed by Sawat Lukdot and Prathin Thamrongchoi are surrounding army tanks at the royal plaza ground.

At 0802 GMT announcer Akhom gives a list of names of officials in charge of the state of emergency, including the supreme commander and army commander in chief, police director general, and other police officers. The appointment paper was signed by Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun and Interior Minister Sitthi Chirapong.

At 0805 GMT Maj Gen Uthan urges workers to disperse from the Royal Plaza ground. Maj Gen Uthan then reports that the rebels have completely ceased their activities. Tanks and troops will return to their barracks along the road parallel with the Chao Phraya River. The rebel leaders are hiding somewhere, he says. He notes that the event will end peacefully.

At 0815 GMT, Col Praphat, an announcer of army television, reports on the whole incident that took place in the morning and shows a tape recording of scenes at Government House, where a large crowd of people is seen gathering.

At 0820 GMT, Maj Gen Uthan Sanitwong na Ayutthaya reports attempts to seize the 1st Army Division station and promises to show the tape recording of this event in the evening at 1300 GMT.

At 0821 GMT, Maj Gen Uthan informs the workers who have joined the rebels to report to the police since the army personnel participating in the unrest are returning to their barracks. He adds that two helicopters are expected to fly soon to relay messages from the government side.

At 0823 GMT, announcer Akhom Makkaranon reports that the general situation has almost returned to normal except for a group of about 2,000 workers that is opposing the government at the Royal Plaza ground.

At 0824 GMT, Maj Gen Uthan accuses the workers of trying to cover the retreat of army rebels and delaying the incident into the night so that a more difficult situation will be created.

At 0826 GMT, announcer Akhom Makkaranon reports that the "situation has already returned to normal" and that the rebel leaders have entered the internal peacekeeping headquarters to hold talks with senior officers.

At 0829 GMT, Maj Gen Uthan promises that harsh action will not be taken against the workers and that curfew will not be enforced. He also says that an open investigation will be conducted on activities of the "misled people."

At 0837 GMT, the station plays a tape of events at Government House this morning. The station announcer explains in the background what was going on at Government House. A large crowd of government officials, waiting to enter their offices, and other people are seen gathering at the areas around Government House. A picture showing shelling of the 1st Division radio is seen. A tank is now seen firing into the 1st Division radio compound. A Caucasian is seen sitting on the road after apparently being wounded. The tape ends at 0845 GMT.

At 0922 GMT, the station plays a tape showing tanks lining up at Supreme Command Headquarters near the Royal Plaza grounds. A Caucasian in military uniform is seen together with a large crowd of people.

In the meantime, announcer Akhom Makkaranon describes attempts of the government to resolve economic problems. A picture shows groups of people holding Thai flags marching along the Royal Plaza, apparently surrounding army tanks parked in the middle of the plaza. The announcer reports the tanks seen are to be surrendered to the government side at Supreme Command Headquarters. An officer of the internal peacekeeping headquarters is seen explaining the situation to the people there after the unrest, announcer Akhom says. Akhom then reports, while a tape is being played, that disarmed rebel soldiers are marching to surrender to the internal peacekeeping headquarters. The tape, made at the Royal Plaza grounds at 0830 GMT, ends at 0937 GMT.

Revolutionary Party on Textiles

BK090842 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0423 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "16th announcement of Revolutionary Party," signed by General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] As is generally known, the Thai textile market in the United States is facing a serious crisis resulting from the U.S. Congress' measures to limit the import quota of Thai textile products. These measures will adversely affect the country's economy, owners of textile enterprises, textile workers and their families, and those running businesses relating to the textile industry as well as the country's economy in general. Especially when the country's economic situation is deteriorating, the problem will worsen the Thai people's serious hardships.

Therefore, to curb the problem quickly before it is too late to solve it, the Revolutionary Party promises to take every emergency measure to solve the problem. The Revolutionary Party, therefore, asks the owners of the textile businesses, textile workers and their families, those running businesses relating to the textile industry, and all fraternal Thai people to join together firmly in solving the problem quickly to prove to the world the Thai people's prestige, reputation, and unity.

[Dated] Announced on 9 September

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

State of Emergency Officials

BK090857 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 0802 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September announcement on appointment of authorities to carry out implementation of 1952 act on administrative affairs during state of emergency]

[Text] Due to the proclamation of the state of emergency in Bangkok metropolis, it is appropriate to appoint authorities to implement the 1952 Act on Administration of the Country in Time of the State of Emergency. Empowered by Article 21 of the 1952 Act on Administration of the Country in Time of the State of Emergency, the government has appointed:

1. The military supreme commander and army commander in chief;
2. The director general of the Police Department;

3. The deputy director general of the Police Department for Suppression;
4. The commander of the Metropolitan Police;
5. The commander of the Central Investigation Bureau of the Police Department; and
6. All police officers from the rank of second lieutenant upward posted in Bangkok metropolis as the authorities concerned.

[Dated] Announced on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Prachuap Suntharangkun, deputy prime minister, acting on behalf of the prime minister General Sitthi Chirarot, minister of interior

PREM ARRIVES IN SONGKHLA FROM JAKARTA

BK091230 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat told newsmen at Don Muang military airport this afternoon that Prime Minister General Grem Tinsulanon has returned from his visit to Indonesia and arrived in Thailand. The prime minister arrived at Hat Yai airport in Songkhla Province at 1300.

According to a report by the Internal Security Command, the prime minister proceeded immediately upon arrival for an audience with his majesty the king at Thaksin Palace in Narathiwat Province.

VNA REPORTS PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS, SHELLING

BK071645 Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 7 Sep 85

["China's Armed Provocations Against Ha Tuyen Province" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 7 -- From 1940 to 2005 on September 5, Chinese troops fired more than 4,000 artillery and mortar shells on areas eastern of plane 400 to cover an attack by an infantry company on various heights.

At 1800 on Sept 6, a platoon of Chinese troops attacked a hill 1 kilometre north-north-west of Thanh Thuy bridge. With their high vigilance, the people and armed forces of Vi Xuyen District on Sept 5 and 6, repulsed all enemy attacks, putting out of action a number of Chinese aggressors.

From August 25 to September 6, the Chinese authorities dispatched many groups of scouts and commandoes into Vietnam's border region.

On August 25, a platoon of Chinese troops intruded into Lung Lan Hamlet, Son Vi Village, Meo Vac District (Ha Tuyen Province). On August 27, another group infiltrated into Pha Long Village, Muong Khuong District (Hoang Lien Son Province). On August 28, the Chinese scouts and commandoes intruded into Mong Cai District (Quang Ninh Province) while on August 30, a number of others infiltrated into Coc Leu area (Hoang Lien Son Province). The people and armed forces in those localities opened fire in time, killing and capturing a number of intruders.

GENERAL VAN TIEN DUNG ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 6 SEP

OW061813 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 6 -- A Vietnamese military delegation led by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and defence minister, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

It was welcomed at the airport by Marshal S. L. Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and defence minister; Senior Lieutenant General A.D. Lizichev, chairman of the Political Department of the Armed Forces; Air Marshal A.N. Yefimov, vice minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Soviet Air Force; General A.T. Alturnin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice defence minister; and other senior Soviet officers.

Dinh Nho Liem, member of the C.P.V.C.C. and Vietnamese ambassador, was present.

Colonel Bua Ley, Lao military attache, and Pukh Sang, Kampuchean military attache, were on hand.

After arrival, General Van Tieng Dung and Marshal S.L. Sokolov reviewed a guard of honour of the Soviet Army and Navy.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE COMMENTS ON FRENCH REQUEST ON JAILED OFFICERS

BK070833 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has described as pompous a call by France for New Zealand to respect international law in the treatment of two French agents awaiting trial over the sinking of the Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior.

The French External Affairs Ministry in a note delivered to the New Zealand Embassy in Paris said the two prisoners, Captain Dominique Prieur and Major Alain Mafart, must be accorded all the guarantees of international law.

Mr Lange said the latest development added a further farcical dimension to the affair. He said it was ironic that France should call on New Zealand to accord their agents such guarantees when under international law, agents were not sent to other countries.

AFP Report

HK070432 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Wellington Sep 7 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange has described as "droll" and "a bit of window-dressing by the French" a formal diplomatic note requesting access to two French Army officers held in New Zealand jails for allegedly bombing the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior.

The note was delivered to New Zealand's ambassador to France in Paris yesterday, demanding that French consular officials in New Zealand be allowed to visit the pair.

Mr. Lange said French Embassy officials could have visited the two secret intelligence officers, Major Alan Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur, ever since they were first arrested in late July. "We have been wanting them (French consular staff) to come for weeks, but of course the French did not come while the pair were posing as Swiss nationals. Now they have stated in the Tricot report (the special report on possible French Government agency involvement by investigator Bernard Tricot) that they are French nationals, New Zealand has been expecting the French Embassy (in Wellington) to take an interest in their citizens. But they made no requests and not the slightest attempt to contact their people (held in jail)."

The prime minister added: "The French media made some sort of story about the conditions under which they were detained and all of a sudden the French have decided to go and see their nationals in prison."

Mr. Lange said New Zealand would not be replying to the note demanding access to the two Army officers. They are charged with murder, arson and conspiracy to blow up the Rainbow Warrior.

Two days ago New Zealand prison officials separated the pair, moving them to separate top-security jails after media claims that a mercenary hit squad was being assembled to "spring" the two from Auckland's Mt. Eden jail.

Mr. Lange said the French note was not more than a reaction to the media stories about the conditions under which Mafart and Miss Prieur were being held, conditions described by their Paris-based French lawyer as "harsh", "tough" and as "placing psychological pressure" on the pair. Said Mr Lange: "New Zealand has never had in France five or six spies."

"We have had a lot of people fighting in France, a lot of New Zealand people died there fighting for France. But New Zealand had never had spies working in New Zealand's interests in France unbeknown to the French Government.

"New Zealand has two people in custody who must have a fair trial and their consular representatives are able to see them at any time as they have been for some weeks now. I just hope they will go and see them instead of passing silly notes in Paris about it."

Major Mafart, 34, is now being held in Paremoremo maximum security prison north of Auckland, and Captain Dominique Prieur, 36, is in custody in Christchurch women's prison more than a thousand kilometers south of Auckland, on the South Island. Prison authorities said the conditions under which the pair were being held were "no different" from those in which any suspect in a serious crime is held. The conditions included private cells, full daily exercise rights, access to television viewing, access to canteen supplies and full access to lawyers representing them.

Their New Zealand lawyer, Gerard Curry, has made no formal or media complaint about the conditions under which the pair have been held. But after they were moved on Thursday to separate jails outside Auckland Mr Curry said he was "reviewing" whether their new locations would affect his work in preparing the defence case over the sabotage bombing and murder charges. The pair are due to appear in court Nov. 4 for the start of their lower court trial on the charges.

PEACE ACTIVISTS WARN AGAINST LIFTING NUCLEAR BAN

HK090954 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 9 Sep 85

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, Sep 9 (AFP) -- New Zealand peace activists today warned the Labour government of "all-out protest" if the government backed down on its ban on nuclear warships.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer is to go to Washington Friday with the government's latest proposal to allow the United States to resume nonnuclear warship visits to New Zealand ports.

Speaking for the peace movement Aotearoa, Owen Wilkes today told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that plans to have senior ministers make the final decision on a warship's nuclear capacity suggests the United States can get back into New Zealand ports.

Allowing any nuclear-capable ship to visit would be "an unacceptable softening" of the Labour government's strong antinuclear policy, he said. He warned that a visit "by a nuclear-capable vessel of any nation will be met with concerted and determined opposition... this means any vessel possessing missile launchers, aircraft or torpedo tubes equipped for delivering nuclear weapons."

He said protestors would come out in force with big demonstrations and a revival of harbor blockades by peace squadron vessels if a nuclear-capable warship tried to visit New Zealand.

"We have set an example for the world with our antinuclear policy, it's a very precious thing and something to be safeguarded at any cost," he said.

Mr Palmer today reaffirmed to AFP that the government "cannot and will not retreat from this antinuclear policy." "But it is possible to find a way through these difficulties (with the U.S.)," he added. "We are at an impasse with the Americans. That impasse has got to be resolved."

Mr Wilkes said government plans to make a fresh approach to the United States over the row strongly suggested the government was seeking a compromise. "The government is completely unable to judge whether a nuclear-capable warship is or is not carrying nuclear weapons beneath its decks," he said.

The U.S. warship USS Buchanan was banned from a New Zealand port early this year after Washington maintained its policy of not revealing whether its ships are nuclear armed or powered. The move sparked strong retaliation by the United States, which cut military cooperation with New Zealand and shelved the ANZUS military alliance linking the two countries and Australia.

While in Washington, Mr Palmer also is to discuss plans to pass special legislation to declare New Zealand and its territorial sea a nuclear weapons free region, which Washington has opposed.

THAI COUP ATTEMPT INTERRUPTS PREM TINSULANON'S VISIT

Prem Arrives, Dines With Suharto

BK081540 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The exchange of gifts between President Suharto and General Prem Tinsulanon -- the Thai prime minister -- was the first activity at the dinner at the Merdeka palace, Jakarta tonight. President Suharto presented a Balinese painting of a peacock, books on shadow plays and Indonesian culture as well as a book on Indonesia's 30th anniversary of independence. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon presented Thai handicrafts and decorations for Madam Suharto. The dinner was also attended by Vice President Wirahadikusumah and his wife and several members of parliament.

A 4-point discussion between President Suharto and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will be held tomorrow morning at the Merdeka palace. There will also be a separate meeting of high-level officials of both countries. The Thai prime minister and his delegation who arrived in Jakarta this evening will end their visit tomorrow.

Coups Erupt; Prem 'Still Prime Minister'

HK090453 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 9 (AFP) -- Prem Tinsulanon refused here to answer reporter's questions about today's attempted coup in Bangkok, as his ambassador here said Mr Prem still considered himself prime minister of Thailand.

Mr Prem, who arrived here yesterday accompanied by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila for talks with Indonesian President Suharto, refused to answer reporters' questions when he emerged from talks with Mr Suharto at 10:45 a.m. (0345 GMT). But Mr Sitthi said it was still possible the two could return to Bangkok this afternoon. "Nothing is sure, we (Mr Prem and I) will meet together and make a decision," Mr Sitthi said.

Earlier, Ambassador Rongphet Sutcharitkun told reporters at Jakarta's Presidential Palace that "Mr Prem still considers himself prime minister." He added that today's attempted coup in Bangkok was a "surprise" to Mr Prem, but said Mr Prem "is very sure that he has the support of some of the military." He singled out deputy First Army Regional Commander Thianchai Sirisamphan as one of the loyalists.

Ambassador Rongphet said the meeting with Mr Suharto went ahead as planned because Mr Prem was still prime minister. He said the coup would be discussed in the talks.

An AFP reporter at the palace said that after the talks began, Mr Rongphet was admitted repeatedly into the meeting room with news flashes from Bangkok. Ambassador Rongphet also said "it is possible (there will be fighting). They are now broadcasting one against the other." He was apparently referring to broadcasts in Thailand amid the attempted coup.

(In Bangkok, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter said shots were fired near Government House in central Bangkok this morning amid the coup attempt led by a former army chief.)

Suharto Invites Prem To Stay

BK090621 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] President Suharto and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon held private talks lasting for about 1 hour and 45 minutes at the Merdeka Palace at 0900 this morning [0200 GMT]. Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen that during the talks, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon briefed President Suharto on a coup d'etat in his country. In response to the event, President Suharto granted the Thai prime minister the opportunity to have direct communications with Bangkok and to stay in Indonesia until the situation in the latter's country permits. Communications are still continuing between the prime minister and the Government in Bangkok to learn of the latest development. Meanwhile, Prem Tinsulanon will hold a press conference on the coup d'etat this afternoon.

Minister Sudharmono went on to say that the talks between President Suharto and the Thai prime minister covered bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Prem Message Urges Calm

BK090813 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 0748 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Message from Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon to the Thai people" -- read by Akhom Makkaranon]

[Text] The prime minister would like to inform all the Thai compatriots that he is very worried about the unrest in Bangkok. The prime minister would like to reaffirm with the Thai compatriots that he will stand by the side of the people as he has done before and will do in the future. All the Thai compatriots are requested to remain calm and all the wrongdoers should return to your barracks immediately and should uphold the national interests above anything, and abandon the ambitions and efforts to seek vested interests. The prime minister will return to Thailand immediately to carry out his duties and responsibilities as the head of the government of his majesty the king.

Jakarta, 9 September 1985

Prime Minister Departs for Thailand

HK090800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 9 (AFP) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon left Indonesia for Thailand aboard a Thai Air Force DC-8 after a coup attempt in Bangkok today. A statement read by the Thai ambassador to Indonesia before his departure said he was returning to lead the country. He had arrived here yesterday on an official visit.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who was here with Mr Prem Tinsulanon for talks with President Suharto, also left with Mr Prem. They made no departure statement.

The plane took off at 2:20 p.m. (0720 GMT) and Thai Ambassador to Indonesia Rongphet Sutchartikun told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter it would proceed non-stop to Bangkok's Don Muang Airport with a flying time of some two hours and 50 minutes.

In a statement released by Mr Rongphet for Mr Prem two hours before departure, Mr Prem appealed to the Thai people to remain clam. He said he was returning immediately to lead the nation after a coup attempt led by former Thai Army chef, General Soem na Nakhom. He called on "those who have committed wrongdoing to return immediately to their units and place national interest above all else putting aside personal interests and ambitions."

Mr Prem was seen off at Jakarta's Halim Airport by President Suharto and Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, but the usual head-of-government red carpet treatment was suspended with at the planeside at the last moment because the carpet was drenched in a sudden rainstorm and became unuseable.

Mr Rongphet said the decision to fly to Don Muang, rather than elsewhere in Thailand, had been made because the situation seemed to have improved. He had said earlier that the prime minister was in constant contact with Bangkok, but did not specify exactly with whom he was in contact.

The ambassador confirmed that Mr Prem had met with U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia John Holdridge before his departure, and that Mr Holdridge had expressed his concern and said he was willing to help.

Indonesian officials have made no direct comment on the situation, but state Secretary Sudharmono told journalists that President Suharto had told Mr Prem he was welcome to stay in Indonesia until the situation had cleared.

IMPEACHMENT ISSUE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

HK080824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0801 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 8 (AFP) -- The opposition has asked the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional the national assembly's dismissal of impeachment charges against President Ferdinand Marcos, it was reported here today. Malaya newspaper said 52 opposition M.P.'s filed the petition yesterday, it said. The ruling New Society Movement (KBL) threw out the impeachment resolution eight hours after it was filed on August 13. The resolution listed high crimes, deliberate violation of the Constitution, and graft and corruption, highlighted by the alleged stashing of ill-gotten wealth abroad, as grounds for impeaching the president.

The petition move could not immediately be confirmed, but the daily said the opposition M.P.'s asked the court to declare as unconstitutional the rules on impeachment "rammed down" by Mr Marcos ruling party. The petition questioned voting procedures used in dealing with the impeachment move in the assembly.

The impeachment resolution was inspired by a report in the SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS of California about U.S. properties allegedly owned by Mr Marcos, his wife, Imelda and other prominent Filipinos. Mr Marcos dismissed the report as mere gossip. Opposition M.P.'s tried to revive the issue two weeks ago with a 52-minute video film showing multi-million dollar properties in the United States allegedly owned by Mr Marcos, but the KBL prevented them from showing it at the national assembly.

IMELDA MARCOS COMMENTS ON SNAP ELECTIONS

HK070632 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Sep 85 pp 1, 15

[Text] The first lady and Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos told the Batasan Press Corps yesterday that President Marcos would not be pressured into calling for a snap election. Before doing this, she said, he would weigh the pros and cons if such an election would be "good for the country and the economic recovery program, and not for himself nor for the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL]."

Mrs Marcos also said that while she had great respect for opposition member of parliament Rafael Recto, she would not consider him as her running mate in a presidential election. "First of all, I am not running for the presidency," she declared. She said that she has found herself in a position where "you don't think of yourself but of the survival of the country which needs somebody who has the obsession and the courage to do what is right for the country." Mrs Marcos added that she did not fear the opposition to the president and to herself. But she feared the opposition to the country from those without foresight and vision.

She denied there were personal differences between some religious sectors and the government but added that there could be "ideological differences." She also said that the basis for choosing candidates for next year's local elections in Metro Manila, of which she is governor, would be on the results of surveys: "Whoever comes out strongest in the surveys being conducted by the KBL" will be the candidates. She denied opposition charges that she has invested heavily abroad: "I suppose these accusations come as part of my position as first lady."

Turning to economic matters, she said that loans granted by the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran [KKK] had a 147 percent pay-back rate last year.

Mrs. Marcos attributed this to the broadening of the program to include not only funding but also technology transfer, monitoring and assistance in the market of the products. She recalled that during the first two years of the KKK, it was the poor who were able to pay more than the rich with the former having a 65 to 70 percent payback rate while the latter had a 35 to 40 percent payback rate. With the broadening of the KKK program, "we guarantee success and profit which account for the alltime high of 147 percent payback rate," she said. The 147 percent includes those debtors who were able to pay their loans ahead of their scheduled maturity.

On the possible effect of KBL losses in the 1984 parliamentary elections in Metro Manila on the local polls in 1986, Mrs. Marcos said that this will not mean a negative vote for the KBL. She said this was brought about more by the artificial times and the unusual environment.

On the hidden wealth issue, Mrs. Marcos said that the properties she allegedly owned are either owned or are being rented by the Philippine government. "We don't have to go very far. Even here in Manila, every other corporation or building is supposed to be owned by the Marcoses," she said.

GEN. RAMOS NOTES RISE IN INSURGENCY INCIDENTS

HK070712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0709 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, Sep 7 (AFP) -- Communist insurgency-related incidents in the Philippines have increased by a hefty 25 per cent this year, and on average seven guerrillas are killed every day, the armed forces chief said here. Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos told a business forum in this central city late yesterday that insurgency-related incidents averaged 13 every day in the first three months of 1985, up from the annual average of about 10 incidents daily last year.

He said about seven New People's Army (NPA) rebels were killed daily in the first quarter, compared to three NPA's, three government troopers and four civilian average fatalities daily in 1984. The general did not disclose the death rate of troops and civilians this year, nor did he specify the incidents or say which side initiated them.

The NPA, military wing of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, is estimated by the government to have at least 12,000 fulltime fighters in 62 out of the country's 73 provinces. The NPA claims it has 30,000.

Lt. Gen. Ramos warned against overdependence on the military, saying a vital arm of the 16-year-old rebellion were the communist "mass organizations" which he said must be neutralized by socio-economic programs benefitting the poor. "The New People's Army may be the most visible component of the Communist Party of the Philippines, but what is most dangerous in terms of national security is the propaganda, recruitment and political arm of the subversives," he said.

"There is a situation of violence never before experienced in the past in Negros" Island, the center of the Philippines' troubled sugar-growing industry. Bacolod is the capital of Negros. "But while there is evidence that the peace and order situation has grown worse, this can be traced to deteriorating incomes rather than communist machinations," he added. More than 250,000 sugar plantation and mill workers have been out of work since May in this one-crop island as planters drastically cut production due to low world market prices and high production costs.

The general said that there were 85 "encounters," 23 ambushes, and seven NPA raids in the island last year, and that 67 people were executed by the guerrillas who also disarmed 17 military men.

(In Manila, the TIMES JOURNAL newspaper, quoting reports from the country's 12 regional military commands, today said the NPA has killed some 10,000 civilians including 439 government officials and employees since 1981. Manila newspapers also said nine people died in insurgency-related incidents in the central and southern Philippines this week. Seven of the fatalities were civilians and two were NPA guerrillas, they said.)

ECONOMIC SLUMP THREATENS DEFICIT REDUCTION

HK070640 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Sep 85 p 19

[Text] The government may have problems meeting its budget deficit target for the year because of uncertainty in increasing revenues arising from a poor business environment. Tight control on deficit spending is one of the major commitments made by the government to the International monetary Fund under the structural adjustment program.

For 1985, the government has pledged to keep the budget deficit to within 1.0 percent of the gross national product or about P6.2 billion. If chances of achieving such a target appear dim by the fourth quarter, the government may have to ask the IMF for some relaxation of the requirement. The government has already substantially reduced the cash budget deficit by cutting down on investments or deferring projects altogether.

According to Prime Minister Cesar Virata, the budget deficit as a percentage of the gross national product, has been cut from 4.3 percent in 1982 to the expected 1.0 percent this year. As of May 31, 1985, the budget deficit was held down to P1.8 billion as against the whole year target of P6.2 billion. The deficit is to be reduced further to 0.9 percent in 1986 or roughly P6.9 billion.

The deficit target next year as contained in the prime minister's budget sponsorship speech will have an impact on revenues and subsidies to government corporations. Virata noted that a 0.9 percent deficit would require revenues to be raised to P80.7 billion although this is equivalent to only 10.5 percent of GNP. Also, he said that as a result of a smaller deficit ceiling, budgetary subsidies to government corporations would be held down to just over P10 billion next year. The prime minister said the deficit target would require increases in revenues to finance expansion programs but no new taxes would be imposed.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES REACH \$1.7 BILLION

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[Text] Cebu City -- The country's reserves of foreign exchange have risen to \$1.7 billion as result of the implementation of the financial rescue package from foreign creditors, Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. said yesterday. Addressing a joint meeting of Rotary clubs here, Fernandez said this level of international reserves, more than quadruple the \$400-million registered when the country declared moratorium on foreign debt payments in late 1983, "gives us elbow room."

"This elbow room will allow us to accommodate the needed imports. It will allow us to fight (foreign exchange) speculators which we want to get rid of," he said. "It will also give us a better bargaining position in negotiating for new credits."

Fernandez said the level of reserves will allow the CB to settle all forms of arrears by yearend, including such obligations as unremitted revenues and profits of foreign airlines and shipping companies. "So, by start of 1986, we will be clean," he said.

The country's international reserves stood at \$1 billion at end-July. The additional \$700 million consisted of \$106 million from the International Monetary Fund's second credit tranche, the \$400-million disbursement from the loan syndicated by foreign banks, and the \$200-million net inflow of dollars resulting from the revolving credits given by those banks. This \$200-million inflow from the trade facility is the "topping off" effect of the trade facility. In compliance with the terms of the trade financing, the foreign banks remitted \$200 million to restore the country's outstanding trade credits to the October 1983 level of \$2.9 billion.

Fernandez addressed the Cebu business and financial community to start what CB officials said was his local "roadshow" to build up confidence in the economy. "The stabilization program was a harsh program and we've gone through it," Fernandez said. "We've been through the worst, and the business community must regroup and go to high grounds and see what the terrain offers by way of business opportunities.

"Business should see where we are now and they should at least take tentative moves to get the engine of the economy started." Fernandez noted that economic activity is still on a downtrend, as the total output of goods and services, or gross national product (GNP), dropped 3.7 percent in the first quarter from the year-ago level. He said the country may be able to turn around by December. The two signals that may indicate world market conditions are improving are the decline in international interest rates and the softening of oil prices, he said.

In yesterday's meeting, most questions asked during an open forum indicated apprehension over the stability of the banking system. Several questions, for example, concerned the CB moves to close PAIC [expansion unknown] Bank which apparently had substantial deposits from local businessmen, reportedly even from one of the Rotary clubs here.

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